

DAILY REPORT

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RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS SOVIET-U.S. ARMS RACE, TALKS

HK021420 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 82 p 7

[Special commentary by Lu Shipu [7120 1597 2528]: "A New Round of the Arms Race Between the Soviet Union and the United States"]

[Text] The second special session of the UN General Assembly on the disarmament issue scheduled to be held in early June will discuss in detail various measures concerning arms reduction and the removal of the war threat. It is expected that, under the conditions in which the two superpowers are speeding up arms expansion and stepping up war preparation, more and more countries at the meeting will demand that both the Soviet Union and the United States immediately stop their arms race by introducing disarmament as a first step. They will take this as a major objective in striving for disarmament at present.

The Soviet Union and the United States, the two superpowers, possess the greatest nuclear and conventional arsenals in the world. The total military expenditures of the two countries this year amount to \$350 billion, accounting for more than half of the total military expenditures of all the countries in the world. In recent years, the Soviet Union and the United States have been going all out in launching a new round of the arms race. In order to cope with public opinion at home and abroad, they have also paid lip-service to disarmament by dishing out various disarmament proposals aimed at weakening the other party and strengthening themselves. At the same time, they try hard to shift the responsibility for intensifying the arms race to the other party by alleging that they are merely trying to maintain a "balance of power" and by censuring the other party for attempting to gain the upper hand. "Seeking a balance of power" has become a major pretext or excuse for the two superpowers to engage in a large-scale arms race and to resist the demands for disarmament.

Do the two superpowers have a balance in military strength? Which of them has the upper hand? A short time ago the defense departments of the two countries issued a quantity of material, each exposing the arms condition of the other party, thus touching off a "war of pamphlets" which caught the attention of the people. The Soviet Union opposes U.S. attempts to upset the balance by insisting that there is a balance of power at present. The Soviets support a "freeze" of the current arms situation. The United States holds that a "freeze" will only consolidate the superiority held by the Soviet Union. It calls for the "restoration of the balance of power." Although there are different views with regard to the relative strength of both parties, public opinion has brought forth two analytical points which merit our attention.

The first holds that Soviet arms expansion in the past few years has been conducted drastically and rapidly. For example, in the past the Soviet Union lagged behind the United States in strategic nuclear strength, but now that a large number of Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles have been reequipped with multiple independently-targeted warheads, the Soviet Union has caught up with the United States in the total number of warheads. As the Soviet Union has deployed 300 SS-20 medium-range missiles in the past few years and the United States has stopped development of medium-range missiles a few years ago, the Soviet Union has moved far ahead of the United States in medium-range missiles. In conventional ground troops, the Soviet Union continues to maintain its huge supremacy and the combat effectiveness of its navy and air force has also been greatly strengthened. In brief, the Soviet Union has caught up with the United States. Consequently, the balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union is developing in a direction that is increasingly unfavorable to the United States but favorable to the Soviet Union.

The second holds that although Soviet military strength has not outdistanced the United States in an all-round way, its geographical situation is favorable to Soviet arms expansion. In Europe, massive Soviet ground troops pose a direct threat to the hinterland of Western Europe. In Asia, the deployment of Soviet troops in the border area makes it convenient for them to speedily send troops to the neighboring areas for military intervention, as was the case in Afghanistan. Therefore, the Soviet Union's highly inflated military strength, coupled with its favorable strategic position, is an added strength in its practice of expansionism and poses a most severe threat.

In view of this situation, in order to safeguard its hegemonic position, the United States naturally does not want to let the matter drop. As soon as it came into office, the Reagan administration maintained that it was necessary to cope with the "upcoming challenge." The United States announced that it would spend some \$1.6 trillion in 5 years in military expenditures to strengthen its overall armament and to restore the prestige of the country. The Soviet Union announced, however, that it would never allow the United States to gain the upper hand and was prepared to contend with the United States to the end. A new round of intensive arms race started.

What special features are there in this new round of the arms race?

First, this is a competition conducted under a condition in which the military strengths of both the Soviet Union and the United States are nearly equal and its intensity has rarely been seen since World War II. Just take a look at the past. During the 1950's, the Soviet Union, with the exception of its ground troops, lagged far behind the United States in nuclear power and in its naval and air forces. During the 1960's, when the United States was greatly worn down in its war of aggression against Vietnam, the Soviet Union became increasingly more powerful. During the 1970's, the Soviet Union gradually caught up with the United States. Some people in the West anxiously now predict that the Soviet Union may gain the upper hand in an all-round way in the late 1980's. This the United States will never sit idly by and watch.

Since this race is of such importance it cannot be stopped even if both sides wished to, both sides have shown strong determination, taken quick action and kept abreast of each other. The actual annual growth rate of military expenditures in the United States in the past few years has been about 4 percent. In the 1983 budget put forth by Reagan this year, military expenditures were raised from last year's \$187.5 billion to \$221.1 billion, an increase of 10.5 percent. Military expenditure accounts for 6 percent of the GNP. The real situation of Soviet military expenditure has all along been a mystery. According to some foreign research reports, the Soviet Union's annual growth rate in military expenditures has been maintained at 4 to 5 percent for many years, accounting for about 10 percent of the GNP. Since the Soviet military does not spend much on soldiers and officers and their expenditures on weapons and equipment greatly exceeds that of the United States, the speed of arms expansion for the Soviet Union is faster than the United States.

Second, the arms race will be carried out in an extensive range resulting in an overall trial of strength on a longer scale. Both sides want to ensure quantity and, in particular, quality. Both want to increase their nuclear strength and to greatly develop their fighting strength in conventional wars. In the past, the Soviet Union has mainly tried to catch up with the United States in the quantity of strategic nuclear weapons. In the 1970's, after the number of intercontinental guided missiles of the Soviet Union and the United States exceeded 1,000, both sides began to stress quality in the race. At present, the gap between the Soviet Union and the United States in the quality of MIRV missiles and their precision in hitting their targets is narrowing and the race in nuclear weapons has developed to the medium-range theater nuclear strength. The reason why the United States

has stepped up the deployment of Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles is to counterbalance Soviet superiority in SS-20 medium-range missiles. The conventional arms race between the two sides is even more feverish. Both countries have paid even more attention to preparing for conventional wars. They are preparing for comprehensive and long conventional wars and local short ones. Because of this, over three quarters of the military expenditures of both the Soviet Union and the United States are for conventional troops and equipment. In the past 4 years, the Soviet Union has altogether produced 12,000 tanks and 22,000 armored cars. On the other hand, U.S. troops have more than 20,000 anti-tank missiles. Moreover, neither side has slackened its efforts in developing large-scale surface warships, chemical weapons, laser weapons and so on. The competition in space weaponry has also been under way for a long time. This overall arms race shows that the Soviet Union and the United States were not engaged in idle talk when they openly declared that they were ready to fight various kinds of wars.

Third, the race between the two superpowers is not limited to catching up with the surpassing the other in the quantity and quality of weapons. They have stressed even more the preparation for actual wars in light of the fighting capacity and features of the opposite side. Therefore, this race is obviously of an antagonistic nature. In nuclear war preparations both sides focus their efforts on attacking the other side's nuclear strength and maintaining their own counterattack strength. In conventional war preparations, the Soviet Union has all along attached importance to strengthening the high-speed offensive strength of large-scale tank corps, whereas the United States has concentrated on building various anti-tank defense systems in order to smash the Soviet offense. The Soviet Union is actively building seagoing fleets for destroying the sea routes of the West, and the United States has begun an enormous plan for building warships and is ready to set up 15 aircraft carrier units to control the major sea areas. What is worthy of special attention is that the Soviet Union is strengthening its capacity for sending troops to foreign countries to carry out armed intervention and the United States has regarded expanding mobile troops to deal with unexpected incidents abroad as the focus in strengthening its army. In addition, both sides are strengthening operational organs, actively readjusting military deployment and frequently carrying out large-scale maneuvers, using the other side as the imaginary enemy.

The above-mentioned situations show that the arms race between the two superpowers and their tit-for-tat war preparation activities have become increasingly more intense and dangerous.

The arms race is the inevitable outcome of the global contention for hegemony between the two superpowers. The new superpower strives to use its increasingly superior military strength to pursue its policy of global expansion and to extend its spheres of influence while its opponent, which is on the defensive, is determined to strengthen its military strength in order to defend its traditional spheres of influence. This is the essence of the race between the two sides. Their activities in contending for hegemony and arms expansion are the main causes of the tense international situation, a threat to international peace and security, and have increased the danger of a new war. Therefore, it is very reasonable that the people of all countries in the world are determined to stop the arms race between the two superpowers and their war preparations as the main target for realizing disarmament.

AMERICAN EXPelled FOR 'STEALING CHINA'S SECRETS'

0W031226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 3 Jun 82

["U.S. Teacher Ordered To Leave China After Being Detained for Stealing China's Secrets" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA) -- XINHUA learns from the Chinese Foreign Ministry that on account of violating Chinese law by stealing China's secret information, American teacher Lisa Wichser was detained according to law by the Beijing municipal public security organs on May 28, 1982. Wichser admitted her offence and repeatedly pleaded forgiveness. The competent Chinese authorities have decided to grant her leniency according to law. She was released on June 3 and ordered to leave China within 48 hours.

Wichser came to China in June 1980 and taught English first at the Beijing No 2 Foreign Language Institute and then at the branch school of the Beijing Foreign language Institute. She collected information and stole many of China's confidential documents. When Wichser was detained according to law, a number of such documents were seized in her rooms. Wichser admitted her offence in her written confession and asked for forgiveness.

After Wichser was detained, the Department of Consular Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, in strict observance of the relevant provisions of the Sino-U.S. consular convention, notified the U.S. Embassy within the stipulated time limit of Wichser's detention at 11:00 hours on May 29 and arranged for consular officials of the embassy to visit her on two occasions. The U.S. Embassy, however, one-sidedly interpreted the relevant provisions of the consular convention and unwarrantedly accused the Chinese side of failing to notify the U.S. side of the matter in time and to arrange for U.S. consular officials to visit her as provided for by the consular convention. The U.S. Embassy even lodged a protest. The Chinese Foreign Ministry categorically rejected the protest and expressed regret at the U.S. side's distortion of facts.

VICE PREMIER WAN LI MEETS SENATOR BAKER 2 JUN

0W021514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met with U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr., here this afternoon.

Vice-Premier Wan extended a welcome to Senator Baker on behalf of the Chinese Government. He said that U.S. Vice-President George Bush's visit to China, which took place a month ago, and Senator Baker's current visit to China have promoted understanding between China and the United States and are of significance in the development of Sino-American relations.

Wan said: "China has not placed any obstacles and has no difficulties at all with further improvement of Sino-U.S. relations. In order to improve the bilateral relations, China and the United States must deal with the problem confronting them in accordance with the principles laid down in the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations."

Senator Baker said that the majority in the U.S. Congress and Government believe in one China. He said he was satisfied with his discussion with Chinese leaders.

Present at the meeting were Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to China, and the principal members of Baker's party. Also present were Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Senator and Mrs. Baker and their party toured the palace museum and the Summer Palace.

REAGAN REMARKS ON TRIP TO WESTERN EUROPE CITED

04021936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1920 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 2 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Reagan said here at the White House this morning that he will use his ten-day trip to Western Europe to meet and renew the U.S. bond with its Western allies.

This is his first visit to Western Europe since he came to office. He will not only visit the main Western European allies of the United States -- France, Italy, Britain and West Germany -- but also attend two important meetings of the West -- a summit of seven industrial nations and a NATO summit.

In a statement shortly before his departure for Europe, the President said: In meeting with the leaders of seven industrial nations in Versailles "we should see more clearly where and how we need to have a better economic future. That summit meeting is an opportunity to work for a real sustained non-inflationary growth after nearly a decade of stagnation, low productivity and investment and energy vulnerability."

"We have been in the longest period of sustained inflation, worldwide inflation, in the history of the world. I intend to propose regular and closer consultation among us so we can together pursue economic policies that move in the same direction, first, to reduce inflation, and then to have greater monetary and fiscal discipline," he noted. The President also said: "We must look for ways to strengthen the international trading system with more reliance on the free market. It's time that we take a stand against the increasing drift in so many parts of the world, and even here at home, toward protectionism."

On the NATO meeting in Bonn, Reagan said: There we'll have a chance to explain in detail our plans for engaging the Soviet Union in realistic arms reduction talks.

The President repeated his proposals on the elimination of intermediate range weapons in Europe and on the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, which will begin on June 29 in Geneva. He hoped his trip will contribute to "a regrowth of unity" in Western alliances.

It was revealed that the U.S.-European consultations will be centered on economic difficulties in the West, the policy towards the Soviet Union, the NATO's defense and the South-North relations. In his mission, Reagan will try to eliminate or ease differences between the United States and Western Europe, coordinate their paces and to strengthen their capabilities to deal with the Soviet threat.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S JAPAN VISIT

Zhao's TV Speech on Relations

OW020926 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0655 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Speech by PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang at a lecture meeting in Tokyo's NHK Hall jointly sponsored by Sino-Japanese friendship groups -- live; Zhao speaks in Mandarin, which is translated passage by passage into Japanese; the following translation is done from the Mandarin]

[Text] [Applause] Respected Mr Yoshimi Furui, Mr Tokuma Utsunomiya, Mr Shigeichi Kogo, Mr Torao Miyazawa, Mr Kaheiwa Okazaki and Mr Keishiro Ogawa; friends:

At a time when the Chinese and Japanese people are jointly celebrating the 10th anniversary of normalization of relations between the two countries, I have come for an official visit at the invitation of His Excellency Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and the government of your country. I am very honored to have the opportunity to get together here today with the friends who have devoted themselves to the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship. I would like to take this opportunity to extend our cordial regards and good wishes to our friends of the Japanese-Chinese friendship organizations and the great Japanese people on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. [applause]

The normalization of relations between China and Japan in 1972 was of great significance in the history of relations between the two countries. It ended the abnormal status that had existed between the two countries, opened a new chapter in inheriting and developing the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries and, at the same time, created favorable conditions for the two countries to oppose war threats and safeguard world peace in international affairs. The Chinese Government and people have been satisfied with the relations between the two countries over the past 10 years. The 10 years have been 10 years of continuous development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries, 10 years of constant growth of the traditional friendship between the people of our two countries and 10 years in which the road has been opened up further for the people of our two countries to live in harmony and remain friendly from generation to generation. [applause]

During this period our two countries signed the profoundly significant China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship, which consolidated the formal basis for developing relations between the two countries. The two countries have signed a series of agreements on trade, aviation, maritime transport, fishery, culture, science and technology and so forth. The two countries have also strengthened contacts and cooperation in all fields. The scope of economic cooperation between the two countries has been constantly expanding. Trade exchanges, in particular, have developed rapidly. The total trade volume in 1981 was nearly 10 times that at the time of the establishment of diplomatic relations. The conference of government officials of the two countries, which began 2 years ago, has achieved positive results. Associations of various kinds have also been established between local governments of the two countries. Friendly exchanges in many forms between the people of the two countries have been increasing even more rapidly and are varied and colorful. Such extensive and in-depth exchanges between the governments and people of the two countries have increased our mutual trust and friendship and enhanced the consolidation and development of friendly relations and cooperation. In international affairs, our two governments have strengthened consultations. Our two sides have identical or similar views on many important international issues. The foreign policies pursued by us, proceeding from each's own position, are having a positive impact on safeguarding peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region and the world as a whole.

In the 2,000-year history of friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese people, these 10 years were only a short instant. However, the tremendous development of the friendly relations between the two countries in these 10 years have been unparalleled in any past historical period. This is the result of the protracted struggle of the people of the two countries and the 10 years of efforts by the two governments and is worth celebrating by both of us. [applause]

There is a Chinese saying: "When you drink water, think of its source." This means to not forget one's old friends. As we celebrate the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between China and Japan, we very naturally think of the pioneers and founders who broke through brambles and thorns, blazed the trail and built the bridges to open up relations between the two countries. Every stage of Sino-Japanese friendship has been cemented by the painstaking labors of these friends. The Chinese Government and people pay their highest respects to the various Japanese-Chinese friendship organizations and friends and people with breadth of vision in Japan's political, economic, cultural, educational, scientific and technological, public health, sports, religious, press and other circles for their unremitting efforts and even sacrifices over many years to promote Sino-Japanese friendship, restore diplomatic relations between China and Japan, conclude the treaty of peace and friendship and develop economic and trade relations. The Chinese Government and people think highly of the important decisions made by the leaders of the Japanese Government at crucial junctures in the establishment and development of relations between the two countries. [applause]

Friends, you have devoted yourselves for many years to the cause of developing friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people. I presume you are also concerned about China's internal situation. I would like to take this opportunity to report to you on conditions. At present, the political situation in China is very good. We have summed up our experiences and lessons in building socialism in the 30 years or so since the founding of the People's Republic and have found a way to build socialism suited to our national conditions. Our line is correct, our society is stable, our policies are steady, and our core of leadership is united and is supported and backed by the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The country's collective leadership has become institutionalized. Socialist democracy is being constantly improved. In order to combat bureaucracy and increase work efficiency, we are restructuring the administration and have achieved encouraging initial successes. Recently, the Standing Committee of our National People's Congress discussed and approved the new draft revised constitution, published it for discussion by all the people of the country and, after widely soliciting opinions and revisions, will submit it to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, which will be held this year, for examination and approval. The new constitution will be our country's fundamental law for the new period. Its enactment is a major event in the political life of the people in our country. It is of great significance and far-reaching influence in guaranteeing lasting order and security for our country, ensuring continuity and stability in our internal and foreign policies, guiding the buildup of our country's legal system and perfecting legislation in all fields. [applause]

The economic situation in China is also good. On the basis of summing up past experiences, our country has shifted the emphasis of all work to socialist modernization centering on economic construction. We have made up our minds not to depart from our basic task of socialist modernization as long as there is no large-scale invasion by a foreign enemy. To consolidate the achievements already made in economic construction, overcome the difficulties confronting us and accumulate and develop our strength, we have put forward the principle of readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading the national economy. Based on this principle, we have taken the initiative to reduce the scale of capital construction, begun to harmonize various proportional relations within the national economy.

and improve step by step the people's living standards. Although the readjustment has temporarily affected the speed of our national economic development and the development of economic and trade relations with foreign countries, from a long-range viewpoint it is entirely necessary. Only by seeking truth from facts, doing what is within our capabilities and proceeding in an orderly way can we avoid major setbacks and achieve better economic results, which will also be conducive to developing economic and trade relations with foreign countries. Now our economic construction has already embarked on a correct road suited to our national conditions and is moving forward steadily and soundly. [applause]

At present, we are drawing up the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the development of the national economy. We will carry out technical transformation and renew our equipment in our existing enterprises. At the same time, we will adequately concentrate our efforts on developing key construction projects, exploiting energy resources and other natural resources, expanding communications and transport facilities and restoring, in a planned manner, some construction projects that were suspended or postponed. After the main tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan are fulfilled, the speed of the development of the national economy during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period may become faster. During the last decade of this century a new period of vigorous development might possibly reappear.

The Chinese people are confident they can rely on their own efforts to fulfill this historic task. At the same time, we must humbly learn from the advanced and useful experiences of other countries to compensate for our own shortcomings. The open-door policy we are implementing at present is our state policy, and it will be carried out persistently and for a protracted period. The efforts we are making right now to strike at smuggling, corruption and other criminal offenses in the economic sphere; to strictly enforce discipline; and to improve our work style are also aimed at ensuring that this open-door policy will be even better implemented. [applause]

While reviewing the domestic situation in our country, I cannot help mentioning the issue of the return of Taiwan to the motherland. Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory. We resolutely oppose any action which interferes in China's internal affairs. We are also firmly opposed to the plots of creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." To realize the reunification of the nation is the common desire of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, including the people in Taiwan. We will continue to actively create conditions, strive to carry out our work in all fields in line with the guidelines and principles announced by Chairman Ye Jianying, solve this issue in a fair and reasonable manner and work hard to realize the return of Taiwan to the motherland at an early date. [applause]

Friends, the people of both China and Japan are actively building their respective countries. Thus, they particularly need an international environment of peace and stability. However, the international situation is becoming more and more tense each passing day. Either in the world or in the Asia-Pacific region, there have incessantly emerged some situations of intranquillity. As are the peoples in other countries of the world, the peoples of China and Japan are threatened and challenged by reality. This cannot but cause our grave concerns. China has always upheld its foreign policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands. Our general principle is to oppose hegemony and safeguard world peace. China proposes that the countries of the Third World and all peace-loving countries strengthen unity. It supports various countries in maintaining independence and sovereignty and in developing their national economies. We appreciate the proposal made by your government to promote positive diplomacy for peace and your efforts to improve relations with the developing nations. China supports the just struggle waged by the Japanese people to oppose the menace of war and safeguard world peace. [applause]

China and Japan have different social systems. However, there exist no basic conflicts of interest between the two countries. The friendly relations between the two nations are smoothly developing. China and Japan are two neighboring nations separated by a strip of sea. There exist favorable conditions characterized by timeliness, topographical advantages and harmony between the people in developing economic cooperation. It is extremely important to continuously explore new avenues of cooperation. [applause]

The 1980's represent an important era in all respects. Regarding Sino-Japanese economic relations, we hope to lay a foundation for setting up a long-term and stable system of cooperation on the basis of the following three principles:

1. The economic relations between the two countries should be actively developed according to the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the Sino-Japanese Treaty for Peace and Friendship and on the basis of the existing relations of peace and friendship between the two countries.
2. Sino-Japanese economic relations should be developed by observing the principle of equality and mutual benefit, by taking into consideration each nation's own needs and possibilities, by helping supply each other's needs, by learning from the other's strong points to offset one's own weaknesses, and by continuously developing these relations in depth and breadth.

The development of these economic relations is conducive to the basic interests of the peoples in China and Japan and to their desire to live in friendship for generations to come. These relations should be protracted and stable, free from the influence of international turbulence. The above-mentioned three principles can be summarized into peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit and long-term stability. We are willing to work hard with your government to achieve cooperation through various channels and in various forms, to steadily expand cooperation on a broad scale and to strengthen trade ties. The economic and trade relations between China and Japan are by no means exclusive. They will not affect our two countries in developing economic and trade relations with other countries. Present Sino-Japanese relations have entered an unshakable stage of steady development, just as Prime Minister Suzuki has said. I extremely appreciate this appraisal. [applause]

Friends, for 2,000 years the forefathers of our two countries climbed over mountains, sailed the seas, went through all kinds of hardship and difficulties and made immortal contributions to developing friendly relations between the two countries. Like blue indigo dye, which is extracted from the indigo plant but is bluer than the plant from which it comes, we should do better than our forefathers, together inherit and carry forward this great cause and push Sino-Japanese friendship forward to a new height. May the people of our two countries remain friends generation after generation. I thank you. [applause]

Zhao on Military Cooperation

0W021330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told reporters here today, "I have never heard the Chinese say that Sino-Japanese cooperation will be extended to the military field." When questioned at the press conference, he said, "During Masayoshi Ohira's visit to China in 1979, the late Japanese prime minister spoke about Japan's three principles governing Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. The first principle excludes military cooperation. We raised no objection then; we understand and respect the position taken by the Japanese Government."

Zhao on State Chairmanship Issue

OW021510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said that before the state chairman is elected by the National People's Congress late in 1983, it is impossible to make sure who will take the post.

In reply to a question raised at the press conference here today on who will be the state chairman, Premier Zhao Ziyang said the draft of the revised constitution has just been made public for discussion by the people throughout the country and will be adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress to be held at about the end of the year.

The Chinese premier said if there is no further revision on the draft of the constitution and if the constitution to be adopted calls for a state chairman as the state system requires, the state chairman will be elected during the later half of next year. That means, he explained, that there will be at least one year and a half to go before the state chairman is elected by the National People's Congress. Premier Zhao Ziyang told the press circle: "As you know, it is impossible to make sure who will be the state chairman one year and a half ahead of time."

He said the state chairman will be elected by the National People's Congress. Before that, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party will discuss the issue and consultations will be held with the democratic parties. Premier Zhao Ziyang added that if the Japanese correspondents are well-informed, they will probably know something before the election begins in the later half of next year.

In reply to a question on China's population, Premier Zhao said, "China now has a population of 996 million, not including that of Taiwan Province." He told Japanese reporters that China will have its third census beginning July 1. After that he will be able to provide a new and most precise figure.

Zhao on Success of Visit

OW021538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told a press conference here today that he had come to Japan mainly to exchange views with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki on the international situation, which is of mutual concern, and the further development of Sino-Japanese relations. "This purpose has been attained," he said. The press conference was sponsored by the Japanese Press Club. The hall of the press center was packed with 230 Japanese and foreign correspondents.

Zhao said: "Prime Minister Suzuki and I have reviewed with satisfaction the development of friendship and cooperation over the past ten years since the normalization of relations between the two countries, and reaffirmed the great significance of the normalization of relations and the conclusion of the treaty of peace and friendship between China and Japan. We have earnestly discussed the necessity and possibility of establishing a system of economic cooperation between the two countries which is based on the three-point principle -- peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long standing stability. We agree that it is the common task of the governments and peoples of the two countries to further consolidate and develop their bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation.

"The promotion of friendly relations of cooperation with Japan," he said, "occupies an important place in China's foreign policy. It is our hope that these relations will not be affected by vicissitudes in the international situation to make sure that they benefit the people of the two countries and serve the interest of peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the world at large."

Talking about the international situation and China's foreign policy, Premier Zhao said that the current international situation is growing more tense and turbulent. The independence, security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of some countries are being subjected to violation and intervention. Peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the world is being gravely threatened. He said: "China has consistently adhered to an independent foreign policy. It firmly opposes hegemonism and safeguards world peace. China has always extended support to peoples of various countries in their struggle to win and defend national independence and safeguard state sovereignty, and has always stood for developing state-to-state relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

The Chinese premier also answered questions raised by Japanese reporters.

Zhao on Arms Sales to Taiwan

OW021544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 (XINHUA) -- "Sino-U.S. relations are confronted with a severe test and the key problem lies in the continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan," Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today.

Answering the question about Sino-U.S. relations at the press conference, Premier Zhao said, "Our two countries have held many talks on this issue. During the recent visit to China by U.S. Vice-President George Bush as entrusted by U.S. President Reagan, talks held by the two sides were focused on the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. We believe that the talks have enabled U.S. leaders to have a deeper understanding of China's principled stand toward the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan."

"Generally speaking, direct contacts between the leaders of China and the United States have been conducive," Premier Zhao Ziyang said. "I hope these contacts will be helpful to the settlement of this difficult issue between the two countries. During the talks the two sides agreed to go on negotiating on the issue." "As to what impact the U.S. insistence on continuous arms sales to Taiwan will bring about," Premier Zhao Ziyang said, "I am sure it will be a serious and negative one." Premier Zhao Ziyang said, "The development of Sino-U.S. relations is certainly conducive to peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region and the rest of the world. China attaches importance to Sino-U.S. relations. China hopes that Sino-U.S. relations will continue to develop rather than suspend or retrogress."

Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out that the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is an issue of principle "whether to respect China's sovereignty or to interfere in its internal affairs." He stressed that China will develop Sino-U.S. relations only on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

"We are willing to solve the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan left over by history together with the United States on the basis of the principles agreed upon by both sides in the Shanghai communique and the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations so as to achieve a new development in Sino-U.S. relations."

Zhao on U.S.-USSR Arms Talks

CW021552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 (XINHUA) -- "The huge arsenals of nuclear and conventional weapons possessed by the United States and the Soviet Union are a grave threat to world peace," said Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here today. Asked about his view on the U.S.-Soviet talks on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, Zhao said, "They should first of all reduce their nuclear and conventional weapons. This is the responsibility they cannot shirk. But I doubt whether they will first carry out large-scale nuclear weapon reductions only through their bilateral negotiations. It needs pressure and supervision by the international community and all peace-loving forces."

He said, "China endorses the U.S.-Soviet talks on the reduction of nuclear weapons. It maintains that disarmament should include the reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons. The United States and the Soviet Union, the two superpowers, should first of all reduce on a large scale their nuclear and conventional weapons."

Zhao on Economic Cooperation

CW021654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 (XINHUA) — Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang predicted at a press conference here today: "Sino-Japanese economic cooperation will take on a new aspect if the two countries exploit China's energy and other resources in cooperative forms." [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1414 GMT on 2 June carries a report on Zhao's remarks on this subject which renders the passage above: "Sino-Japanese economic and technical cooperation will...."]

Premier Zhao said that China put forward in 1979 the policy of carrying out readjustment in its national economy. In 1980 and 1981, readjustment was conducted on a considerable scale. Achievements were scored and results yielded, better than what had been anticipated. The main objects of readjustment as envisaged at that time were the relationship between accumulation and consumption, the proportion among agriculture, light and heavy industries, and capital construction whose scale should be held down. All this has been done to suit China's strength at the present stage. The work of readjustment has been completed in the main in this connection. In my report delivered to the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, I proposed that China should still carry out the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. However, readjustment in the coming five years will not be that in its original sense. It will not mean discontinuance of projects or retrenchment. It will aim at reshaping the composition of products and readjusting technical structure and the organizational structure of enterprises. That will mean rationalizing China's economic structure, management system and organizational work with the main purpose of striving for high economic returns. Although it is still called readjustment, it will bear quite different implications.

The Chinese Government envisages that starting from the Sixth Five-Year Plan period and even during the whole of the 80's, besides technical transformation in the present enterprises, there is a plan to pool strength on the construction of key projects, to exploit energy and other resources, construct communications and transportation and solve the problem of technical structure.

Premier Zhao said he thinks that the two countries have much to do in their economic and technical cooperation whether in the technical transformation of present enterprises or in major construction projects. Sino-Japanese cooperation in exploiting energy and other resources and in the construction of basic installations will be indispensable to both countries. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1414 GMT on 2 June, in its report on this subject, adds the following at the end of the item: "Asked whether or not Japan-Chinese cooperation relations can be expanded to the military field, Zhao Ziyang said: "I have not heard any Chinese talking about Sino-Japanese cooperation expanded to the military field. When Prime Minister Ohira visited China in 1979, he put forward three principles of Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. The first principle was to rule out military cooperation. We do not object to the Japanese government's stand. We understand and respect this stand.]

Press Communique

OW021322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1309 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 (XINHUA) -- The prime ministers of Japan and China agreed that their mutual visits this year would be "of far-reaching significance in affirming the magnificent successes achieved in the development of Sino-Japanese relations in the past decade, and in looking forward to the further consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Japan in the coming decade." This appraisal is contained in a China-Japan press communique issued here today on Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Japan.

The communique says during his visit to Japan, Zhao Ziyang paid a courtesy call on His Majesty Emperor Hirohito and held talks with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. The two sides had a frank and constructive exchange of views on wide-ranging issues of mutual interest in a most friendly atmosphere.

The communique says Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki had a serious exchange of views on the current international situation and the roles played by the two countries. They reaffirmed that China and Japan should, proceeding from their respective positions, continue to work with other peace-loving countries for the maintenance of peace and stability of Asia and the world as a whole.

The two leaders expressed satisfaction over the fact that since their normalization in 1972, relations between China and Japan have grown steadily in the political, economic, cultural and other fields in line with the principles and spirit enshrined in the joint statement and the treaty of peace and friendship between China and Japan. They reaffirmed that it should be the solemn responsibility and mission of the Chinese and Japanese peoples to ensure the further blossoming of Sino-Japanese friendship so that the two countries would remain good neighbours forever.

The communique says that the two leaders held serious discussions on the need and possibility of establishing a long-term and stable system of economic cooperation between China and Japan on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in a spirit of peace and friendship.

Premier Zhao explained to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki China's policies and principles concerning its four modernizations and expressed the intention to continue with the open-door policy in China's economic development and to strengthen its economic cooperation with Japan and other countries.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki indicated that Japan appreciated the present Chinese modernization policy and would continue to cooperate with China in its economic development.

The two leaders agreed that the two governments would hold consultations on the smooth conduct of cooperation in the years to come. They agreed that, from a long-term point of view, the promotion of Sino-Japanese cooperation in the field of resources exploitation is of great significance.

They also agreed that continued efforts should be made to promote talks between the two governments so as to conclude at an early date the agreement on the protection of investment and agreement for the avoidance of double taxation.

The communique says that the Chinese side expressed deep gratitude to the Japanese side for its warm welcome and kind hospitality accorded Premier Zhao and his party during their visit to Japan. Premier Zhao stated that the Chinese Government will warmly welcome Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's visit to China this fall and is looking forward to it.

Reception Hosted by Zhao

OW021558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 (XINHUA) — Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that his visit to Japan "has gained fruitful successes".

He again invited Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to visit China this fall.

The statement was made at a grand reception given by the Chinese premier in honour of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and other Japanese friends at the Chinese Embassy here this evening.

Proposing a toast at the reception, Zhao Ziyang said: "My current visit to Japan is aimed to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan together with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Government and friends of various circles, exchange views with them on international questions of common concern and further explore ways to establish long-standing and stable relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries."

He said: "We are happily looking forward to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's visit to China in September. I am convinced that the exchange of visits between leaders of China and Japan will surely bring about a new upsurge of Sino-Japanese friendship."

In reply, Prime Minister Suzuki said that he had two rounds of long talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang. The image of the new Chinese leader left a deep impression on him. He quoted Premier Zhao as saying the tremendous development of Sino-Japanese relations is "unmatched by any time in history."

Over 300 people from various circles attended the reception which proceeded in a very warm and cordial atmosphere. Zhao Ziyang, Huang Hua, Zhang Jingfu and other Chinese officials chatted cordially with the Japanese friends who had contributed to the development of Sino-Japanese friendship and the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Zhao's Meeting With Miki

OW021300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki shared the view that Sino-Japanese friendship is of great significance to peace and stability in Asia and elsewhere in the world. They had a cordial conversation when they met at the Chinese Embassy here this evening.

Premier Zhao told Miki: "The Chinese people are very familiar with you. You have contributed to the development of relations between China and Japan. Though we have met for the first time, I feel as if we are reuniting like old friends. Actually, we are old friends."

Miki said: "The development of relations between Japan and China depends not only on the efforts by the two governments but also on the deepening understanding between the people of the two countries. Your Excellency may find here that the Japanese people cherish cordial feelings towards the Chinese people."

Zhao said: "This is the basic reason for the smooth growth of friendly relations and cooperation between China and Japan. Sino-Japanese friendship is based on a solid foundation."

Zhao's Meeting With Fukuda

OW030744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 3 (XINHUA) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met and had breakfast together with former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda at a restaurant here this morning. Takeo Fukuda met Premier Zhao last autumn when he went to Beijing to attend the Asian conference of parliamentarians on population and development and this time they met here again as old friends.

Among those present on the occasion were senior members of Premier Zhao's entourage Huang Hua, Gen Chu and Song Zhiguang. Shintaro Abe and other Diet members of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China, were also present.

Zhao with Chinese in Japan

OW030810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 3 (XINHUA) — Premier Zhao Ziyang received 100 representatives of Chinese residents in Japan at the guest house here this morning.

He said Chinese nationals residing in Japan have a glorious tradition. Beginning from the time of "Tongmenghui", the Chinese revolutionary league led by Dr Sun Yat-sen, they have made tremendous contributions in all historical stages of the Chinese revolution. He said: "The people of the motherland are grateful to you!"

Zhao Ziyang said: "The most difficult time for our country has passed, and now the situation is good. A rejuvenated China will possibly emerge by the 1990's."

Zhao Ziyang also received 50 representatives of Chinese students studying in Japan at the guest house this morning.

Departure for Western Japan

OW030822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left here by a bullet train this morning to visit Kobe, Osaka, Nara and Kyoto in west Japan.

Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki came to the state guest house to bid farewell to the Chinese premier. Zhao Ziyang thanked Zenko Suzuki for the warm hospitality extended to him and his entourage in Tokyo by Suzuki and the Japanese Government.

Suzuki informed the Chinese premier that he was leaving for France in the morning to attend the summit of seven Western industrialized countries. Zhao Ziyang wished him success.

The two prime ministers agreed to meet again in Beijing in September. Zhao Ziyang told Suzuki that he would see that the Chinese people, like the Japanese people, are very enthusiastic about China-Japan friendship.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission Zhang Jingfu were also present on the occasion. At the Tokyo railway station, Huang Hua, who is leaving for New York to attend the U.N. special conference on armament reduction, bid farewell to Zhao Ziyang and his entourage.

Officials of the Japanese Foreign Ministry also bid the Chinese premier farewell.

MITI's Abe, Zhang Jingfu Talk

OW021250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Jingfu, minister in charge of the Chinese State Economic Commission, and Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of international trade and industry, held talks at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry here this afternoon. The two sides had an exchange of views in a friendly atmosphere on the development of economic cooperation and trade between China and Japan.

Present on the occasion were Zheng Tuobin, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Ichiro Fujiwara, Japanese permanent vice-minister of international trade and industry.

SIHANOUK STATEMENT ON TRIPARTITE COALITION ISSUED

OW281924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in a statement issued here today reaffirmed his stand on a tripartite coalition government of Kampuchean patriotic forces.

Referring to Son Sann's recent explanation of his position on a tripartite coalition, Sihanouk said: "I wholly agree with His Excellency Son Sann that he, His Excellency Khieu Samphan and I should meet immediately to push forward the process of establishing a tripartite coalition government for Democratic Kampuchea."

He said, because of diverse reasons that need not be listed here, I cannot visit Southeast Asia before the concretization of the Cambodian tripartite coalition.

"On the contrary, I am prepared immediately to meet Mr. Son Sann and Mr. Khieu Samphan somewhere in Western Europe or in China."

Sihanouk said, "I approve in advance any agreement or compromise to be reached between Mr. Son Sann and Mr. Khieu Samphan on the nature of the coalition and of the coalition government to be established.

"I do not criticize the demands of Democratic Kampuchea or those of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front. I only request the two factions to find speedily a just solution to the question of our coalition. Finally, I would like to remind them that their intransigence and refusal of any compromise between them would cause enormous and much damage to the just cause of national liberation of Cambodia."

DENG XIAOPING MEETS SIHANOUK IN BEIJING 3 JUN

OW030729 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met with and gave a dinner for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk here today. They had a cordial conversation.

Present were Han Nianlong, advisor to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

HANOI'S VIEW OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT CRITICIZED

OW030519 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1512 GMT 29 May 82

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent Li Yongming: "Hanoi's Anger and Anxiety"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA) -- The Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries will hold a meeting in Havana in the near future. The Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN published an article about it on 25 May, charging that in the Nonaligned Movement "some people, because of their failure to clearly understand the basic development trend of the Nonaligned Movement," are being "used by the evil forces," scheming to pull the Nonaligned Movement back to its so-called original goals," namely, "standing outside," "remaining independent of all blocs" and "opposing the two superpowers."

The article says: "The theory of 'standing outside' is aimed at making the nonaligned countries separate themselves from their real friends and most important allies, the socialist countries, in an attempt to weaken the Nonaligned Movement and bring about its collapse."

Nonalignment has always meant nonparticipation in military blocs controlled by the two superpowers, or standing between the two blocs. This is elementary knowledge in the international community. However, Hanoi is angrily accusing this elementary knowledge as an "obsolete view." It insists that the Nonaligned Movement form an alliance with the "community" headed by the Soviet Union. This is to coordinate with the Soviet "theory of the natural ally" from within the Nonaligned Movement to make the Nonaligned Movement degenerate into an instrument of the Soviet Union to contend with the United States for hegemony. This fully shows that Vietnam indeed is a Trojan horse placed by Moscow inside the Nonaligned Movement.

Hanoi's theory of "Nonaligned Movement with an alliance" is nothing new. But this time it has spoken particularly undisguisedly and truculently directed the spearhead to some member countries of the Nonaligned Movement. This proves by negative example that Hanoi's fallacies are resisted and cannot be accepted in the Nonaligned Movement. It also proves Hanoi's behavior within the Nonaligned Movement is very unpopular.

Hanoi is angry for another reason: Some nonaligned countries have condemned Hanoi's act of aggression in Kampuchea. The NHAN DAN article mentions that some people in the Nonaligned Movement point out that Vietnamese interference in Kampuchea is caused by "remnants of colonialism" and "hegemonist tendency." These are, of course, correct statements which penetratingly show the essence of the Kampuchean issue. However, the Hanoi authorities are very annoyed by them and denounce them as "nonsense." It seems that the Hanoi authorities are worried that they will be faced with such stern denunciations at the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries. Therefore, they have taken the preemptive action attempting to shut the mouths of others.

The article also expresses the hope that "under the profound sincerity of fraternal Cuba, the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement," the meeting will be conducted according to Hanoi's intentions. However, whether this hope can be fulfilled perhaps cannot be decided by Hanoi's wishful thinking, but has to be decided by a great majority of the participating countries. It will not be easy for Cuba, the current chairman, to be partial to Hanoi even if it wants to.

JI PENGFEI MEETS NEW VANUATU AMBASSADOR

OW021336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with Barak Sope, first ambassador of the Republic of Vanuatu to China.

RADIO BEIJING CORRESPONDENT VISITS AFGHAN CAMP

NC011418 Beijing in Persian to Iran and Afghanistan 1800 GMT 27 May 82

[Unidentified Radio Beijing correspondent report: "With the Afghan Freedom Fighters"]

[Text] One day in late April, we Chinese correspondents, together with correspondents from other countries, after covering a long distance, arrived at a training camp for guerrillas affiliated with the Afghan Mujahidin Ettehad-e Eslami situated in one of the regions in Zabol Province. Dusk was falling when we reached the camp. I raised my head and saw a sign hanging at the camp's entrance. The sign had been made out of a flattened piece of steel which once served as the hood for a Soviet vehicle. The sign said in Pushtu and English: Welcome to the combat regiment.

The camp is situated in a valley. The rooms and the various military fortifications at the foot of the mountain and on the mountaintops are all built of (?earth) and stone. A communications network of telephone lines can be seen in the camp. On some of the mountaintops guards can be seen standing next to their antiaircraft missiles, seriously surveilling the skies.

The next morning we saw 70 to 80 freedom fighters who, dressed in ordinary garb and led by veteran soldiers with very high morale, started running up to the mountaintop. Afterward, they did physical exercises in a square in the valley. [Begin recording, including indistinguishable slogans superimposed by Radio Beijing announcer's voice] Their movements were extremely coordinated and (?manifested) great physical strength. The sound of their slogans shook the entire valley. We suddenly felt respect and admiration for them. [end recording] Yes, these are the same combatants of Afghan partisan groups formed of ordinary people who have tightened the arena for the aggressive Soviet Union, which is armed to the teeth with modern arms and ammunition. These are the same combatants who have created obstacles for the 100,000-men strong and aggressive Soviet army in Afghanistan and who have foiled the Soviet Union's program of expanding toward the south.

(?The next day) the command staff of the camp called a press conference on a hilltop and presented a captive Soviet officer and a soldier who had been captured some time ago. Answering correspondent's questions, they confessed to the crime of aggression against Afghanistan and the Soviet troops' killing of innocent inhabitants. (?Aleksandr Petrovich?), captain in the Soviet artillery, said: [initiat words in Russian, fading into translation] This war is unjust. [Word indistinct] is injust. Our army, the Soviet army, has occupied Afghanistan. [end recording] He also said: We (?saw) how Soviet helicopters bombed some villages. There were civilians there and innocent inhabitants were dying. (?Vali), a [word indistinct] driver, said: This is an idiotic war. We are fighting Muslims.

In the camp we also saw military exercises by freedom fighters. They had been divided into several small groups and started training on various light and heavy arms under the guidance of trainers. Their weapons included antiaircraft machineguns, light machineguns, automatic rifles and mortar launchers, most of which were confiscated. After training, they will return to the front and continue their fight against the Soviet aggressors and Karmal's government forces by using the confiscated Soviet-made arms and ammunition.

We spoke to the oldest mujahid of the camp, an old man named [name indistinct]. He said that (?his sons were martyred) in the war against the aggressor. He is now learning to use modern weapons in this camp. He will then undertake the duty of transferring arms to the front line.

Before leaving the camp, (?Zafar), commander of field forces of the northern region of Zabol Province, made a (?satisfactory) show of personally driving an armored vehicle at the foot of the valley. This 27-year-old commander is an inhabitant of Vardak Province. He received 9 years' military training in the government forces, and 2 years ago -- at the head of a group of soldiers under his command -- he rebelled and joined the resistance movement. He told correspondents: Our only aim in taking up arms is to throw out the (?savage) aggressors and to create an Islamic rule elected by the Afghan people themselves.

On our way back, we met two trucks carrying freedom fighters who were on their way to the front, under cover of night, through the hairpin mountain route. At that moment I remembered a poem by an anonymous poet which says: Although the noose is around our necks and rocks are upon our bodies, victory will nevertheless certainly be ours.

BANGLADESH OFFICIAL LEAVES GUANGZHOU FOR HOME

OW010902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Guangzhou, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Yusuf Ali, additional secretary for forestry, fisheries and livestock of Bangladesh, wound up his friendly visit to China and left here for home today.

He studied China's fresh water fish-breeding, marine fishery and harbor installations during his tour of Beijing, Yantai Prefecture of Shandong, Wuxi, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Xiao Peng, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, met and hosted a banquet for Yusuf Ali in Beijing.

XIAO KE MEETS WITH NEPALESE JOURNALISTS

OW250758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA) -- Xiao Ke, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met this morning with a Nepalese journalists delegation led by Manju Ratna Sakya, president of the Nepal Journalist Association.

During the meeting, they talked about the good-neighbourly relations between China and Nepal.

Sakya said: "From ancient times, the two countries are in harmony, and the two peoples are living in friendship. They have always supported and helped with each other." He said: "We have identical views on many major international issues with China. Both of us oppose hegemonism."

Xiao Ke briefed the guests on the functions and tasks of the C.P.P.C.C. He expressed the hope that the Sino-Nepalese friendly relations and cooperation would constantly develop.

Present on the occasion were Nie Zhen, standing member and deputy secretary-general of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, and Qu Wu, standing member of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS FOREIGN ECONOMIC TIES

HK030304 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 82 p 5

[Academic trends report by Luo Li [5012 7787]: "Discussion on the Strategy for Developing Economic Ties With Foreign Countries"]

[Text] The sixth conference on economic and social development strategy discussed the question of the strategy for developing economic ties with foreign countries.

On Guiding Ideology

Some comrades have pointed out that, as far as the open-door policy is concerned, we must free ourselves from the fetters of the economic ideology of self-sufficiency and fully recognize the position and role in the national economy of developing economic ties with foreign countries. We must adhere to the construction policy of "independence and self-reliance," without interpreting self-reliance as self-sufficiency. We should, by planting our feet firmly on home ground and relying on our own strength, be good at increasing our country's economic strength through expanding economic ties with foreign countries. Comrades who take the above view think that it is not enough to sum up the main role of foreign trade as "helping to supply each other's needs" and "coordinating excesses and shortages."

Some comrades think that, at present, the focal point of the strategy for developing economic ties with foreign countries must be placed on the development of the level of our country's science and technology. If we fail to raise the development level of science and technology and rely merely on the export of agricultural and sideline products and industrial raw materials, we will find it impossible to bring about a basic change in our country's foreign trade situation. We must consider the strategy for developing economic ties with foreign countries along with the strategy for developing the whole of our country's economy. In considering foreign trade, we must not depart from the strategy for developing the whole economy or from the development level of our production forces, the development level of science and technology and the level of economic management.

On the Content of the Strategy for Developing Economic Ties With Foreign Countries and Society

Some comrades think that the strategy for developing economic activities with foreign countries should refer to what scale and level economic activities with foreign countries can be expected to develop within a given period. All strategies for economic development can make respective observations from the strategic target and the measures and methods which must be adopted in order to reach this target. The question of the strategy for economic activities with foreign countries should also be like this. Foreign economic relations include a variety of things, such as foreign trade, the processing of imported materials, compensatory trade, international technological cooperation, the setting up of special zones, the lending of funds, the import and export of manpower and so forth. On the whole, these can be divided into three basic categories: commodities, money and manpower. It can also be said that they manifest themselves as the exchange of human labor, the exchange of materialized labor and the lending of money. These three forms are frequently based on commodity exchange. A country's commodity trade with foreign countries forms the main content of its economic activities with foreign countries. At the same time, it forms the base for various other kinds of economic activity with foreign countries. The exchange of technology and administrative experience is often closely integrated with commodities, money and manpower. Consequently, our country's strategic measures for economic activities with foreign countries should include the following.

1. A strategy for foreign commodity trade. There are various ways of expressing the strategic target. First, the proportion in relation to total exports in the world; second, the annual growth rate of exports; third, the proportion which exports bear in relation to the total amount of products in society.

Our country's export commodities account for about 4.5 percent of our GNP, less than 1 percent of total exports in the world. We should, in the 1980's, strive for a higher growth rate for exports. Apart from the general strategic target and the strategic targets at the various stages, we should, in our foreign trade strategy, set up specific strategic targets for different countries and different major commodities. In order to attain the strategic target for foreign commodity trade, we must make full use of existing conditions, bring into play the superiority of resources, the superiority of the labor force and the superiority of medium-level technology, set up a sensitive and accurate system for reporting on the international scene and conveying news, and train specialists well-versed in theory, business and foreign languages.

2. The strategic target for economic activities with foreign countries in a monetary form. In our country, this at present refers mainly to the question of utilizing foreign capital. Since the utilization of foreign capital involves repayment of principal with interest, it is suggested that we call this "borrowing foreign capital." We should be both positive and cautious in the borrowing of foreign capital. Due to the low standard of our economic management, the defects inherent in our management system and the low rate of economic efficiency occasioned by this, we cannot bring about a change overnight. Furthermore, the commodities available for export are limited. Consequently, we should first look toward borrowing domestic capital. In order to be able to borrow foreign capital, we must have the ability to repay. We must accurately calculate the economic returns that borrowing foreign capital will bring.

3. The strategy for the import and export of manpower. The export of manpower should mainly be carried out by state organizations in a planned way.

Some comrades have pointed out that, as far as foreign trade is concerned, exports form the base, and that as far as the strategy for developing exports is concerned, a commodity strategy is extremely important. When making use of the superiority of resources, we must act with great strategic foresight and make an overall plan. Energy, grain and raw materials will, for a long time to come, be the main factors affecting political and economic strategy all over the world. In handling such major topics as grain import and oil export, we must conscientiously study from the point of view of strategy.

On the Study of the Theory of the Development of Economic Ties With Foreign Countries

It was pointed out by many comrades at the conference that the study of the theory of the development of economic ties with foreign countries is in a fairly backward state in our country. Both Marx and Engels expounded on this aspect. We must, in the course of practice, continuously develop and enrich the socialist theory of economic relations with foreign countries. We should study Li Jiatu's theory of comparative costs, the monopoly of foreign trade, international commodity competition, domestic export competition and other such topics.

GOVERNMENT, COMMUNE SEPARATION EXPLAINED

OW030547 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0734 GMT 1 Jun 82

[XINHUA commentator: "Correctly Understand and Treat the Separation of Government Administration From Commune Management"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jun (XINHUA) -- The draft of the revised constitution of the PRC, which was recently made public after a discussion by the NPC Standing Committee, provides for establishing, in rural areas, people's congresses and people's governments at township level and villagers' committees at village level to serve as grassroots mass self-governing organizations, while retaining the people's communes as collective economic organizations. Thus, after enforcing the system of integrating government administration with commune management in China's rural areas for more than 20 years, various localities will proceed from their realities and change into the system of separating government administration from commune management in a well-guided, planned and orderly manner once the draft of the revised constitution is approved by the NPC.

The separation of government administration from commune management is a system reform that suits the needs of the new historical period in strengthening rural grassroots political power and perfecting rural collective economic organizations. Practice over a long period shows that although the current system of integrating government administration with commune management in China's countryside once played a positive role to a certain degree in certain areas, generally speaking, its disadvantages outweigh the advantages. Its main shortcoming is that when the leading organ of the people's commune concentrates its main energy on economic work, its function as a grassroots political power becomes less effective. On the other hand, it tends to apply compulsory methods characteristic of government administration to the economic work, to the detriment of the collective economic development. The separation of government administration from commune management aims precisely at eliminating these disadvantages from their sources by reforming the system in order to open up a broader road for the development of productivity in agriculture. In recent years, Sichuan, Anhui and other provinces have conducted experiments on the separation of government administration from commune management at selected points, and have all achieved marked results in strengthening grassroots political power and developing the collective economy.

At present a small number of cadres do not understand why it is necessary to separate government administration from commune management and do not understand the importance of this reform. Some cadres mistakenly believe that separation of government administration from commune management means dismantling the people's commune. They therefore hurriedly closed the commune-run enterprises, causing losses to the collective property. Others have misgivings and are worrying about their own future. They asked: "If townships are going to be set up in the countryside, who will serve as cadres?" As a result, they have relaxed their leadership over current work. This phenomenon deserves the attention of the party committees and people's governments at all levels. It is necessary to use the study and discussion of the draft of the revised constitution to help grassroots cadres and commune members correctly understand and seriously treat the separation of government administration from commune management, eliminate their misgivings and acquire a correct idea and understanding in order to guarantee the normal progress of the current production and other work.

It should also be pointed out that this reform -- from integrating government administration with commune management to separating government administration from commune management -- is a major change affecting the political and economic life of 800 million peasants. The work involved is arduous and complicated. It is necessary to adopt a cautious attitude; no perfunctory attitude should be taken. Therefore, with the exception of those units whose experiment is approved, no other units should take hasty actions for the change without adequate preparations. Furthermore, even after the adoption of the draft of the revised constitution and its promulgation for enforcement, such changes should proceed in a well-guided, planned and orderly way and after adequate preparations. Before the formal establishment of the township political power and its operation, the people's commune, production brigade and production team should continue to exercise their respective normal political and economic functions. They should particularly seriously implement the "minutes of the national rural work conference" circulated by the CCP Central Committee, perfect various forms of the system of production responsibility and consolidate the grassroots organizations. They should by no means relax their leadership over production and other work. The enterprises and establishments owned or set up by the people's commune, such as farm machinery stations, livestock veterinary stations, supply and marketing cooperatives and credit unions, will continue their operation under present systems and leadership. No change should be undertaken without authorization. The ownership of the property of the communes, production brigades and production teams and their enterprises will remain unchanged, regardless of the separation of the government administration from commune management. Government discipline and law will not permit anyone to use this opportunity to reap profits and change public property into their own.

Separation of government administration from commune management will inevitably affect the jobs of some cadres. However, it is believed that the organization will make proper arrangements for their placement. The people will not forget those cadres who have worked for a long time in their interests. The party will no doubt provide opportunities for these cadres to make continued contributions to building the new rural areas according to their strong points. Now some cadres disregard the overall interests and deal with questions narrowmindedly. As a result, they are in low spirits and lack sufficient morale, causing an adverse effect on the current work. This kind of attitude is harmful to the people and to the cadres themselves. It should be quickly corrected.

The vast majority of our rural cadres have worked for a long time at the forefront of rural work. They have forged close ties with the masses, waged arduous struggle, worked hard and sometimes had to bear blame. Their work has been done in a down-to-earth way. Especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, they have led the masses to institute and improve the production responsibility system and to implement various rural policies, thus contributing to developing socialist agriculture and rural construction. Now an excellent situation has appeared in the countryside, showing that our rural work is "quickly developing" and is "in the ascendant." In reviewing this situation, we cannot ignore the hard efforts of the vast number of grassroots cadres in rural areas. In the system reform to separate government administration from commune management, these grassroots cadres should make positive efforts to fulfill with flying colors the glorious historical tasks assigned by the party just as they did in implementing the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON CHILDREN'S DAY

HK030516 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Foster the Socialist Virtue of Showing Concern for Children and Teenagers"]

[Text] Today is the "1 June" International Children's Day. We wish the children and teenagers of various nationalities throughout the country a happy holiday and extend cordial regards to the gardeners carefully looking after the flowers of the motherland and to the comrades who have diligently poured all their energy into the healthy development of the younger generation.

Since the directive on strengthening work among children and teenagers issued by the CCP Central Committee in the latter part of last year and the activities for building a socialist spiritual civilization developed this year, an excellent situation previously unknown has appeared in the work among children and teenagers. The important significance of making a success of this work has already become known to even more people. The broad masses of workers working among the children and teenagers are full of vitality and deeply love their work. The national women's federation has regarded the raising, training and educating of more than 300 million children and teenagers as the focal point of their task. For the sake of developing nursery facilities and popularizing scientific child-care knowledge, they have also coordinated with relevant units to make a success of work with children and teenagers and made highly successful efforts in this respect. Many of the units, organizations and individuals concerned have given money and work and conscientiously done many good things for the children. The strengthening of cooperation between departments and organizations interested in work with children and teenagers has greatly increased the material and spiritual products required by the children. The schools, the society and the family have all showed concern for the children and teenagers. Some of the veteran cadres, fighters, teachers and workers who have left their posts, retired or withdrawn to the second line, and some of the outstanding party members and CYL members are actively joining the contingent for the fostering of children and teenagers and contributing their energy to the healthy development of the younger generation.

Due to the efforts from various quarters, a gratifying transformation has taken place in the ethical style and features of the broad masses of children and teenagers. In the first national decorum and courtesy month held this March, millions of children and teenagers have emulated Lei Feng, performed good deeds, diligently studied cultural knowledge, cleaned streets and alleys, publicized sanitary knowledge, planted trees and shrubs and beautified the environment; a flourishing scene has appeared. We fully affirm the achievements made last year, and at the same time, we also see that the development of this work is still not very balanced and many problems still exist. To develop the fine habit of the whole country and the whole society showing concern for the healthy development of children and teenagers, we still must make greater efforts, overcome difficulties, continue to exert ourselves and continue the triumphant advance.

The future of our party, our people and our state is to a very great extent determined by the condition of the growth of the children and teenagers. They are members of the reserve team for building socialism and communism at present and the shock troops and vanguards for building socialism and communism in the future. Laying a good moral, intellectual and physical foundation for the children and teenagers will enable them to develop into qualified successors. All parents hope that their children will grow up healthily. Whether or not work among the children and teenagers is properly carried out will have a bearing on every household and affect the feelings of millions of parents. People have praised the units and districts which made a success of this work because "the proper grasping of one generation will make three generations of people happy." In response to the call of the party, we must foster the younger generation into new people with ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength, determined to make contributions to the people, the motherland and mankind, so that there will be no lack of successors to carry on the cause of communism from generation to generation.

Party committees at various levels must strengthen leadership over work among children and teenagers and look upon raising, training and educating children and teenagers as the basic work to grasp in building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. They must further mobilize and organize various organs, enterprises, mass organizations, urban neighborhoods and rural communes and production teams to make a success of this work on their own. In urban areas, they must energetically develop nursery facilities, solve the problem of "getting into nurseries," train child-care personnel, improve the conditions of nurseries and kindergartens and operate more after-school activity centers for the children. In rural areas, they must develop various types of child-care organizations convenient for the masses, instruct the parents to send school-age children to school and check for dropouts. They should pay more attention to health care and the education of children in remote places, particularly in minority nationalities areas. Cultural and publishing departments must supply more rich and useful spiritual food for the children and teenagers. Industrial and commercial departments must produce and supply more lower-priced, better-quality daily articles for the children and teenagers. Attention to work among children and teenagers must not remain at the conference or discussion stage. Neither must attention be paid only on festive occasions and slackened up afterward. They must conscientiously take action and attend to the work one-by-one. They must not begrudge wasting energy and spending the money for the future generation. We are still encountering financial difficulties. However, if various sectors will cooperate, we can still squeeze out some manpower, materials and financial resources and do more good things for the children and teenagers based on the principle of working with diligence and frugality.

We must correctly understand and carry out education at an early stage. Many parents want to educate their children at an earlier date, but they have no knowledge of child psychology or physiology. Some have paid special attention to intellectual education but neglected moral and physical education. Some have paid attention only to their physical health but neglected moral and intellectual education, believing that it will not be too late to teach them again once they are grown.

Therefore, we must adopt various forms, including the use of modern propaganda tools, to extensively propagate how to carry out child education at an early stage and help the parents to acquire pertinent knowledge. Educators, health workers and scientific research personnel must strengthen research work and compile more popular reading material on the correct way of raising, caring for and educating children.

Comrade Mao Zedong told us long ago: "Take proper care of mothers and children" and "make efforts to educate the new future generation." At present, the CCP Central Committee is again calling on the whole party and the whole society to attach great importance to the healthy development of children and teenagers. Showing concern for the younger generation is a socialist virtue as well as an important task in building socialist spiritual civilization. We must conscientiously safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the children and teenagers, energetically commend the people and deeds good at serving the younger generation wholeheartedly, persevere in the practice of doing good things for the children, and develop this into a system and into a fine habit of the whole country and the whole society showing concern for the healthy development of children and teenagers.

HU YAOBANG 1959 BEIJING SPEECH TO YOUNG PIONEERS

GW020621 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 31 May (XINHUA) -- Speech delivered by Hu Yaobang on 18 October 1959 at a rally to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Young Pioneers in Beijing Municipality, entitled: "The Glorious Task of the Reserve Force."

Dear members of the Young Pioneers: At this rally to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Young Pioneers, I wish to extend to you my greetings on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League!

Ten years ago, some of you were still in your mothers' arms. Now, wearing red scarves, you have become glorious members of the Young Pioneers and good children of the motherland and Chairman Mao. This is indeed something worthy of being congratulated.

As you know, an extremely great cause has been placed in front of our people -- the cause of building socialism and communism. In order to turn this cause into a reality, we must have strong fighters and organize and train them well.

You also know that our state has all kinds of forces in building socialism and communism. Here, I only talk about the following three forces: the first one is the great and glorious Communist Party of China. This is a pioneering force which leads the people in China in building socialism and communism. The second one is our militant Communist Youth League. This should be a shock brigade that knows no fatigue, fears no difficulties and valiantly wages struggles for building socialism and communism. The third one is you, the Young Pioneers. I think that this force of yours should be a reserve force that makes active preparations for the building of socialism and communism. Why should I say that you are a reserve force for the building of socialism and communism? This is because of the fact that you are still young. However, I hope you will not underestimate yourselves because of your age. You must think: Now, I am a young person, but soon I will become an adult. Today, I am a member of the reserve force in building socialism and communism, tomorrow, I should be a member of the shock brigade in building socialism and communism. Day after tomorrow, I should become a pioneer in building socialism and communism.

Since the building of socialism and communism is an unprecedentedly great cause in the history of mankind, it is naturally an unprecedentedly arduous and complex engineering project in the history of mankind. What kind of method must one adopt in offering one's own contribution to this arduous and complex engineering project? The most important method is to acquire knowledge by systematically reading books. Many people of this generation were deprived of their opportunity to study in childhood by the old society. Therefore, they have encountered difficulties due to lack of knowledge in the course of building socialism. You people are different. Our party and state have already created excellent conditions for you to study. All of you can go to school to study. At present there are 86 million youths and children studying in school in our state. It is hoped that you will live up to the expectations of the party and state and that you will study hard and form the habit of studying since childhood and instill a great deal of knowledge into your minds.

Knowledge alone is not enough. One must also have the desire and determination to work for the building of socialism and communism. You know, teachers of communism in the whole world -- Marx, Engels and Lenin, Stalin and our Chairman Mao -- unanimously believed that a person must do some light manual labor for a short period from childhood so as to form the habit of doing manual labor when young and to stimulate physical and mental growth. For several years, particularly in the past 2 years, you have responded to the call of the party and Chairman Mao by doing some manual labor for yourselves, helping your families do some voluntary work, participating in work in the small factories and farms run by the school, and doing some work for the well-being of the masses in society within your power. One's enemies are not pleased with the fact that you have been doing some manual labor. They have sarcastically said: Children in new China have to perform manual labor. How should we reply to them? We should reply to them as follows: Yes, we have participated in manual labor from the time we were young. To us, this is a glorious task! You imperialists, landlords and capitalists are not doing manual labor. You earn a living by committing aggression against others and by exploiting others. You are disgraceful. You are a batch of shameful parasites. We must also reply to them as follows: We, youths and children in new China, will cherish manual labor forever. We must be prepared to use our diligent and dexterous hands to follow and replace our parents and brothers in continuously promoting our cause of socialism and communism. Studying hard and cherishing manual labor alone are not enough. One must also demonstrate the communist spirit of serving the people. All of us remember: When the First 5-Year Plan of the motherland began, you enthusiastically developed various activities for the little 5-year plan. When the Second 5-Year Plan began, you again developed the various activities for planting crops, combating the four pests and studying the standard Chinese pronunciation. We all know that you Young Pioneers have a most resounding slogan, that is, to regularly and continuously do good deeds for the motherland and for the people. Instead of considering one's own interests day after day, one must always keep the motherland and the people in mind. Instead of giving thought to one's own interests, one must concern oneself over the interests of the motherland and the people at all times. This represents the great communist thinking and the great communist spirit. We hope that every member of the Young Pioneers will strive to foster this kind of thinking and this kind of lofty sentiment, and become the most reliable successors to our people's great cause.

Under the leadership of the party and Chairman Mao, our motherland is triumphantly advancing. A boundlessly bright future is beckoning us. My dear members of the Young Pioneers: In concluding my speech, I would like to use your catchword and ask you whether you have the determination, the confidence and the ambition.

Be prepared, and work hard for the cause of communism!

(Members of the Young Pioneers echoed: We are prepared at all times!)

ULANHU ADDRESSES BEIJING CHILDREN'S DAY MEETING

OW020309 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jun (XINHUA) -- Some 22,000 Chinese and foreign children in Beijing held a grand meeting this morning at the Great Hall of the People to celebrate "1 June," the International Children's Day.

Party and state leaders Ulanhua, Zhang Tingfa, Geng Biao, Ni Zhifu, Peng Chong, Chen Muhsa, Seypidin, Wang Renzhong, Tan Zhemlin, Li Jingquan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Shi Liang, Yang Shangkun, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Zhu Xuenfan and Ji Pengfei joined the children in the celebration.

With festive decorations, the Great Hall of the People was filled with a jubilant atmosphere today. A big streamer hung in the hall, bearing these characters: "Festive greetings to children." In the early morning, teams of well-dressed children from various parts of the city began to come in to celebrate the festival.

Speaking at the meeting, Ulanhu extended festive greetings to the children and expressed the hope that the Chinese children would do well in study, advance day after day and strive to be students who keep fit, study well and work hard. Literary and art workers of the capital presented programs of music, dance, comic talks and puppet shows, while sportsmen and acrobats performed Chinese martial arts, acrobatics, magic and art gymnastics. In some halls and rooms, films were shown and games and intelligence tests were held for the children.

Others joining the Chinese and foreign children in the celebration included Standing Committee member of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee Han Xianchu; Vice Chairmen of the National Committee of the CPPCC Liu Lantao, Kang Keqing, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun, He Changgong, Xiao Ke, Zheng Zihua, Yang Xiufeng, Burhan, Qian Changzhu and Dong Qiwu; and responsible persons of the departments concerned He Dongchang, Han Ying, Duan Junyi, Jiao Ruoyu, Jia Tingsan, Liu Daosheng, Bai Jiefu and Lei Jieqiong.

Also attending today's celebration meeting were foreign diplomats and their wives, foreign experts who are in China to help with the work in various fields, scientists, educators, writers, model workers and advanced producers in Beijing as well as primary school teachers, Young Pioneer instructors, after-school activities counselors and children's health-care and education workers in the capital.

Today all districts and counties and many grassroots units in the capital also held various celebration activities for children.

SEYPIDIN, OTHERS SEE CHILDREN'S DAY EXHIBITIONS

OW030632 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jun (XINHUA) -- The national children's daily articles sales exhibitions association today opened special sales exhibitions for the capital's children of single-child families, their parents and advanced units and workers in the planned parenthood program.

Over 10,000 children and adults from Beijing's outskirts came to visit and tour the various sales exhibition halls, where they selected and purchased children's favorite clothing, shoes, hats and toys, as well as children's food and daily-use articles.

To celebrate the children's festival, the sales exhibition association's amusement facilities are open free of charge today for children.

Seypidin, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Zhou Reiyuan, chairman of China Scientific And Technical Association; Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal party committee; and Jiao Ruoyu, mayor of Beijing, also visited the sales exhibitions and joined the children of single-child families in having a jubilant 1 June Children's Day.

SOONG CHING LING FOUNDATION TO BEGIN ACTIVITY

OW011440 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Nanjing, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Canadian friend Professor Paul T.K. Lin, president of the Soong Ching Ling Foundation, in a press interview on the occasion of the International Children's Day said today that the foundation will begin its activities in the latter half of this year to serve the cause of enriching educational, cultural opportunities for youth and children, a cause cherished by Madame Soong Ching Ling.

The very first move, Professor Lin said, is to raise funds in support of the children's science game garden foundation in memory of Madame Soong Ching Ling.

A foundation for the garden was set up in Beijing on May 29. Deng Xiaoping is its honorary chairman, Kang Keqing the chairman and Liao Chengzhi the advisor.

According to the professor, many noted Overseas Chinese have expressed willingness to contribute to the foundation. Among the first donators is Mr. Ching Ho, an American industrialist and businessman of Chinese descent.

The Soong Ching Ling Foundation was set up by Madame Soong's relatives in June last year and now has its headquarters in P.O. box 80036, San Diego, California, U.S.A.

PEASANTS INCREASE PURCHASING POWER, INCOME

OW021732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese peasants now can buy an average of 35.9 percent more manufactured goods with money earned from selling the same amount of agricultural products as three years ago, according to figures released by the State Statistical Bureau.

The statistics show that the discrepancies between the prices of agricultural products and manufactured goods have been narrowed by 26.4 percent compared with 1978.

Since 1979, the state has raised the purchase prices for major agricultural products, and it pays higher prices for agricultural products that the peasants sell above state purchasing quotas. The state buys certain agricultural products at negotiated prices. The index of the purchase prices for agricultural products rose by 38.5 percent in 1981 over 1978.

The retail prices of grain, cotton, sugar, and edible vegetable oil for urban residents have remained basically stable as a result of state subsidies to commercial departments or tax reductions.

Under the state policy, the prices of most manufactured goods remain basically stable while prices of some of these goods are readjusted. The retail price index of manufactured goods rose by only 1.9 percent in the past three years, according to the bureau.

The statistics show that now by selling 50 kilograms of rice, the peasants are able to get enough money to buy 8.5 kilograms of sugar, or 14.4 meters of white cloth, or 44.5 kilograms of chemical fertilizer, which means an increase of 21.4 percent, 16.8 percent and 25.4 percent respectively over 1978.

By selling 50 kilograms of ginned cotton, the peasants are now able to earn enough money to buy 93.95 kilograms of sugar, or 160.8 meters of white cloth, or 573.95 kilograms of chemical fertilizer, which means an increase of 27.8 percent, 24.7 percent and 30.1 percent respectively over 1978, according to the bureau. These are some of the most commonly used items included in the price index.

Per Capita Income

OW021734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- The per capita income increase of Chinese peasants from 1979 to 1981 more than doubled the total increase registered in the two decades ending in 1976, according to a sample survey of 18,529 peasant households made by the State Statistical Bureau.

The survey was made in 568 counties in all of China's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions except Tibet. It shows that the average per capita income of Chinese peasants in the area surveyed reached 223.4 yuan in 1981, surpassing the 1978 figure by 89.8 yuan. The income increase of Chinese peasants from 1957 to 1976 was only 40.2 yuan per capita, the bureau said.

In 1981, each person of these households derived 116.2 yuan from collective production and 84.5 yuan from domestic sideline production, registering an increase of 31.3 percent and 2.36 times over 1978 respectively, the survey shows.

The survey also shows that the peasants' income from industry, building enterprises, transport and service trades increased faster than their agricultural income.

The peasants cash income in 1981 reached 153.2 yuan per capita, accounting for over two-thirds of the annual total. The corresponding figure for 1978 was 63.9 yuan. This means after deducting from their annual income the cost of food grain, vegetable oil and fuel wood, the peasants had more money to spend for buying other goods, the bureau said.

The survey shows that the number of peasant families with higher income has increased while those in the lower income bracket have decreased in number. The number of peasant families with an average per capita income above 300 yuan a year accounted for 22.6 percent of the total peasant families in 1981 as against 2.4 percent in 1978. The percentage of households with an average per capita income below 150 yuan a year dropped from 65 percent in 1978 to 19.7 percent in 1981.

In the four prefectures in western and northern Shandong Province, known as four of the ten poorest areas in China, the per capita income of the peasants rose to 247.5 yuan in 1981, 2.9 times that of 1978. The per capita income there has surpassed the average for the whole province by 6.9 percent, the bureau said.

The survey points out that the major reason for the increased income is the implementation of the party's rural policies, including the adoption of the responsibility system in agricultural production; the expansion of private plots; the encouragement given to the peasants in developing domestic sideline production; and the rise in the purchase prices for farm products.

The rapid expansion of commune- and brigade- run enterprises and the reduction of production costs are also among the factors responsible for the increase, it said.

CHINA DAILY ON OIL, GAS EXPLORATION OF BOHAI SEA

HK030109 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Special to CHINA DAILY]

[Text] Five test wells have been sunk in the 25,500 square kilometres areas of northern and southern Bohai Sea jointly explored by China and Japan, and one of them was verified producing a daily average of 1,000 tons of oil.

Recently, the drilling of the first well was finished by the productive drilling platform of the Chengbei oilfield, which is 84 kilometres southeast of Tanggu, and covers 12 square kilometres.

China began exploring the Chengbei oilfield 10 years ago and drilled nine productive wells which were later abandoned for their unfavourable locations. Platform B sank its first well within 20 days in April this year.

Platform B has sunk 28 wells in succession. A platform A will be established two kilometres away from B. And a submarine petroleum pipeline will connect the two platforms and transport the oil to a harbor at which a 15,000-ton tanker can berth.

Recently, two new test wells producing large oil and gas flows have been sunk in the southern part of the Bohai Sea, the Bohai Sea petroleum base in Tanggu, Tianjin. Drilling of the wells began on December 8, 1981 and was completed on April 6, 1982.

One of the wells, 3,990 metres deep, was drilled down to the geological stratum belonging to the Cambrian system of the Palaeozoic Era. Tests made for the section from 3,131 to 3,170 metres deep showed that the well produced a daily average of 390 tons of oil and 70,800 cubic metres of gas.

The development of China's Bohai Sea petroleum base in Tanggu has been speeded up by Sino-Japan cooperation.

ARTICLE STRESSES CITIZENS' RIGHTS, DUTIES

HK030405 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 May 82 p 5

[Article by Zhou Xinming [0719 2450 6900]: "The Rights and Obligations of Citizens Cannot Be Separated From Each Other"]

[Text] The rights of citizens are inseparable from their obligations. This is an important new substance in the draft of the revised constitution promulgated recently by the NPC Standing Committee.

The rights of citizens refer to the realm in which they are permitted to behave or activities in accordance with the law. This behavior or activity is protected by the state. The obligations of citizens refer to the responsibilities which citizens must assume as required by the state. The state also ensures assumption of these responsibilities by compulsory means. The rights and obligations stipulated in the present draft of the revised constitution are the most principled and fundamental ones. Citizens, who are the main body of law, enjoy numerous rights and undertake different obligations. A constitution, as the fundamental law of a state, cannot possibly include all the rights and obligations of citizens. It can prescribe only the fundamental ones. However, the fundamental rights and obligations of citizens stipulated in the draft of the revised constitution provide a legal basis for all other rights and duties of citizens.

The rights of citizens are inseparable from their obligations. This is decided by the nature of our country. In China, the system of exploitation and oppression of man by man has been eliminated, the means of production have been under the system of public ownership, and the masses of people have become the masters of the state. All this essentially ensures the alignment of the fundamental interests of the state and of the people, as do to the rights and obligations stipulated in the present draft. Marx said: In the society of exploiting classes, rights and obligations are determined by one's financial status, so they are always separated from each other. Only in a socialist society is possible to make the citizens' rights and duties equal and inseparable. In his article "General Rules of the International Working Men's Association" in 1871, Marx clearly pointed out: "The struggle for the emancipation of the working classes does not mean a struggle for class privileges and monopolies, but for equal rights and duties, and the abolition of all class rule." He also explicitly generalized the relationship between rights and duties by saying: "No rights without duties, no duties without rights." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 2, p 136, 137) Socialist countries do not allow citizens to enjoy rights without duties, or to undertake duties without rights.

The Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stipulates that the rights and duties of citizens are based on the principle of collectivism -- "one for all, all for one." (Article 49) the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia also stipulates that the freedoms and rights of citizens must be realized through mutual support of the individual for society and society for the individual. (Article 153) In the common program formulated in September 1949, it was clearly defined that all nationalities in China have equal rights and duties. (Article 9) The 1954 Constitution stipulated that all citizens had equal rights and duties as prescribed by law irrespective of their nationality, race, sex, occupation, social origins, religious belief, education, property status, or length of residence, with the exception of feudal landlords and bureaucratic capitalists who have been deprived of political rights by law for a given period of time and counterrevolutionaries and some criminals who have been deprived of some rights and duties by law. However, later on, especially during the 10 years of internal disorder, the stipulations concerning the rights of citizens in the Constitution were seriously trampled upon owing to the influence of the "left" ideas.

By summing up experiences of our own country and using as reference materials the current constitutions of foreign countries, especially those of socialist countries, the present draft of the revised constitution of our state gives practical and clear stipulations of the fundamental rights and duties of citizens in line with the principles of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. The present draft has reinstated the stipulations of citizens' rights in the 1954 Constitution and included something new in the substance and extent in this respect. The number of articles concerning citizens' rights and duties has increased to 22 in the present draft, the highest number of any of the previous constitutions. Apart from the rights of citizens prescribed in the current constitution, the present draft of the revised constitution has added some articles such as Article 37 -- "The personal dignity of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable. Insult or slander against citizens in any form is prohibited." And Article 39 -- "The freedom and privacy of correspondence of citizens of the People's Republic of China are protected by law." The citizens' rights to work and receive education prescribed in the previous constitutions have also been stipulated in the present draft as duties which citizens must carry out. The draft clearly points out: The rights of citizens are inseparable from their duties. Every citizen enjoys the rights prescribed by the constitution and the law and at the same time has the duty to abide by the constitution and the law. (Article 32)

The present draft stipulates that the rights of citizens are inseparable from their duties. This fully shows the alignment of the citizens' rights and duties of our country. In our socialist country, the rights and duties of citizens depend on each other for existence. If there are no duties, there will be no rights. And if there are no rights, while rights are prerequisites for duties. No one can carry out duties without rights, and no one can enjoy rights without duties. He who wants to enjoy the freedoms and rights prescribed by the constitution, must be dutybound to safeguard the socialist system and others' interests. Otherwise, his freedoms and rights cannot be guaranteed. Every citizen who enjoys freedoms and rights must be a citizen who is responsible to society and others. The present draft affirms and ensures citizens' political, economic and cultural rights. This helps to arouse the enthusiasm to act as the masters of the country and to build socialism. With a view to building our country into a modern socialist one, the draft of the revised constitution calls on citizens to carry out their duties of safeguarding the unity of the country, the unity of all its nationalities, the security, honor and interests of the motherland, and of performing military service and joining the militia according to law.

The draft stipulates that the rights of citizens are inseparable from their duties, giving full expression to the equal rights and duties of our citizens.

The draft has also reinstated the stipulation in the 1954 Constitution that all citizens are equal before the law. The spirit of this article runs through all other articles concerning the rights and duties of citizens in the draft. Everyone must abide by the constitution and the law. Anyone who has broken laws or committed crimes must be punished according to law without exception. In judicial procedures, the people's courts must insist that all citizens are equal before the law. However, in the actual life of our country, some people like to separate rights from duties. For instance, some cadres consider themselves no ordinary beings. They think that they alone can enjoy rights, and duties are only mandated on the common people. Some people know only rights, they simply ignore the duties prescribed by the constitution and the law. They think that they can exercise rights without duties. To counter these tendencies, the present draft clearly stipulates: "When exercising their freedoms and rights, citizens of the People's Republic of China must not infringe upon the interests of the state, of society and of the collective, or upon the lawful freedoms and rights of other citizens." (Article 48) This article is binding on those who are unwilling to undertake the duties prescribed by the constitution, but is also a regulation for the masses of people to consciously abide by in their actual behavior.

In our country, the rights and duties of citizens also supplement each other. Citizens actively carry out their duties. This ensures the development of our socialist construction and at the same time helps citizens themselves to enjoy their rights well. Therefore, for the prosperity of our country and a better life for its citizens, the state must protect the realization of citizens' rights and define the duties they must undertake. Marx pointed out: "Rights can never be higher than the economic structure of society and its cultural development is conditioned thereby." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, p 12) Citizens' rights are restricted by the material base. The realization of the rights of citizens in socialist countries depends on the development of socialist economy and culture. Citizens' rights can only be increased on the basis of the steady development of the material and spiritual civilizations. More rights for citizens can make them feel safer and can arouse their consciousness and enthusiasm for work. And at the same time, this will stimulate citizens to carry out their duties on their own accord. In our country, higher morality will facilitate the building of a better social atmosphere and will kindle the people's enthusiasm for building socialist modernization with one heart and one mind. Meanwhile, the progressive development of our socialist modernization will ensure our citizens more and wider rights and freedoms as prescribed by the constitution.

LITERARY, ART CIRCLES DISCUSS CHEN YUN'S ARTICLE

HK030630 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1530 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- At a forum held by the WENYI BAO publishing house today, outstanding figures of the literary and art circles unanimously proposed to map out a set of work regulations for literary and art workers to further promote the prosperity and development of socialist literature and art.

The purpose of this forum is to study and discuss the republished article "On the Question of Two Tendencies Among the Party's Literary and Art Workers" by Chen Yun, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee. In their speeches, people of the literary and art circles affirmed the achievements made by Chinese literature and art, and, at the same time, also pointed out various unhealthy tendencies in the literary and art circles. Xia Yan in his speech pointed out that there are some people in the literary and art circles who refuse to listen to opposing views. Not only the backside of small cats cannot be touched, but the backside of some old cats also cannot be touched; when criticized they will jump. This kind of unhealthy tendency is seriously affecting unity in the literary and art circles. After listing some examples, Xia Yan said: Because of the spread of this kind of unhealthy tendency, normal literary and art criticism cannot be developed. Although some literary and art criticism has been carried out, there are still many problems, the greatest being the divorce of theory from reality.

Feng Mu held that the literary and art workers also have a problem of professional ethics, and at present, there is definitely the phenomenon of plagiarism and slipshod work. The literary and art circles must formulate a common ethical standard for observance based on their own actual conditions and the general and specific policies of the party.

Hua Junwu, Xie Tieli, Wu Zuguang, Deng Youmei and Li Zhun also spoke at the forum. They unanimously held that although Vice Chairman Chen Yun's article was published in 1943, it still has guiding significance today and sounds very intimate on reading.

This forum was convened by the WENYI BAO publishing house at the request of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the Union of Chinese Writers. Feng Mu, chief editor of WENYI BAO and vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, presided over the meeting.

HONGQI VIEWS REFORM OF CADRE TENURE SYSTEM

HK280918 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 10, 16 May 82 pp 25-27

[Article by Gong Yuzhi [7895 5148 0037]: "The Development of Socialist Democratic Politics Is an Important Question"]

[Text] The draft of the revised constitution is being discussed by all the people. Our people have placed high hopes on the revision of the constitution this time and they are confident that the discussion, formulation and implementation of the new constitution will surely become a new milestone in building up our country's socialist political democracy.

This revision of the constitution is being carried out after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee definitively formulated the party's correct line during the new historical period and after the 6th plenary session made a basic summary of the party's history since the founding of the PRC. The whole party and the whole people have deeply thought over the experiences and lessons in the 30 years of our great and arduous history and our future tasks and path. Our people wish to record the basic results of their deep pondering, the basic experiences that they have drawn from history and the basic path for future development on the basic law of the state.

Naturally, the construction of the socialist democratic political system has become one of the key issues that the party and the people have conscientiously thought over.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee already pointed out that we should embody our democracy in our political system and laws and make the system and laws stable, constant and extremely authoritative. In his speech at the 30th National Day, Comrade Ye Jianying pointed out that we should "reform and improve the socialist political system," and include "building up a high degree of socialist democracy" and "a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization" into the "major goals of our socialist modernization."

At the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the draft of the revised CCP constitution was discussed and the abolition of the de facto lifelong tenure system for cadres in leadership posts was adopted as an important principle. Later, at the enlarged meeting of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, Comrade Deng Xiaoping gave a speech in which he systematically expounded on the problem of the reform of the leadership system of the party and the state. One of the aims of the reform was to solve the problem of the excessive centralization of power and to abolish the lifelong tenure system for cadres in leadership posts. He also said that the CCP Central Committee would propose a revision in the constitution in order to reflect this reform.

In the historic resolution that was approved by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee it was pointed out that "gradually building up a highly democratic socialist political system is one of the basic tasks of the socialist revolution. Our failure to realize the importance of this task was one of the important factors that gave rise to the 'Great Cultural Revolution.' This is a grievous lesson for us." The resolution highly praised the party's decision to abolish the de facto lifelong tenure system for cadres in leadership posts.

Now this guiding ideology has been embodied in the draft of the revised constitution. The draft of the revised PRC constitution stipulates 5-year terms of office for the state chairman and vice chairmen, the NPC Standing Committee chairman and vice chairmen, the State Council premier and vice premiers, the state councillors, the chairman of the Central Military Commission, the president of the Supreme People's Court and the president of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. It also stipulates that none of them may serve for more than two consecutive terms. This actually means writing into the constitution the abolition of the lifelong tenure system for cadres in leadership posts. As a result, the constitution specifically embodies the existing regulations on limiting the terms of office in the highest leadership offices of the state.

The construction of the political system of socialist democracy consists of many aspects, and the abolition of the de facto lifelong tenure for the highest leading posts of the state is merely one of the aspects. I am going to give a few of my opinions on this point.

We all know that for feudal emperors there was a lifelong tenure system and hereditary succession. The overthrow of the autocracy of feudal kings and the establishment of the democratic republic political system, in which the top officials of the state are selected by election and their tenure is limited, is one of the great achievements of bourgeois democratic politics. It is also a major step forward in the political life of the human race. Of course, bourgeois democracy is in essence rule by a small number of exploiters. The constant change in the heads of states and heads of governments in the capitalist countries reflects, in essence, contention for power and readjustment in the contradictions between the various economic groups and political sections within the bourgeoisie. This only serves to safeguard their rule over the broad masses of the laboring people. Moreover, restriction of the length of tenure of top officials of the state is often not stipulated in the fundamental laws of all capitalist countries and not always observed even though it has been stipulated in the fundamental laws of a capitalist country.

Socialist political democracy belongs to the whole laboring people and is, in essence, quite superior to the bourgeois political democracy. However, it takes time to build up the socialist political democracy. Due to various specific historical conditions, although the highest leaders in socialist countries are elected to their offices, a de facto lifelong tenure system has emerged. After the death of Stalin, from summing up the historical experiences of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the CCP noted the negative results in political life in socialist countries by the excessive concentration of power and the formation of the personality cult. In light of international experiences and in connection with China's cause, the CCP already started at that time to consider the question of abolishing the lifelong tenure system in party and state leadership posts.

In 1956 Chairman Mao Zedong proposed that he would not serve another term as state chairman, and at the same time also considered not serving a further term as party chairman at an appropriate time in the future. The leading comrades of the Central Committee agreed with this view. The party constitution adopted by the eighth party congress included a provision that "when the Central Committee deems it necessary, it can establish the post of honorary party chairman." This without doubt reflected this consideration.

On 30 April 1957, Comrade Mao Zedong talked with nonparty personalities and mentioned that he did not wish to be nominated as a candidate for the position of chairman of the state. Two nonparty personalities wrote to Comrade Liu Shaoqi and Comrade Zhou Enlai about this. In their letters, they expressed their opinions that this was a matter of great concern and hoped that the party and government prudently think over the problem. On 5 May, Comrade Mao Zedong wrote the following remarks on the letters that had been sent to be read by him:

"This matter has already been discussed by dozens of people at the meeting in Beidaihe and has been considered by them as feasible. They have also discussed my refusal to serve a future term of office as the chairman of the party, but they were of the opinion that although it cannot be accepted at this time, it may be accepted in the future when the situation allows."

"We can also consider that we will revise the constitution and stipulate that the chairman and vice chairmen can be reelected only once, and only after they have served a term of office."

Referring to what was said in the letters about stressing the prestige of an individual in a collective leadership still being an important link for uniting the people of the whole country, Comrade Mao Zedong wrote:

"I am still alive; the prestige of the individual for uniting the people will not diminish because of my refusal to accept reelection."

Regarding the problem of continuing to play his role in the political life of the state, Comrade Mao Zedong thought that when he was freed from his frontline duties, he would be able to concentrate his energy on researching some important issues. He thought that when he no longer held the post of chairman of the state, he could deliver speeches on major issues as the party chairman at proper meetings if necessary, and that even if he no longer held the post of the CCP chairman, he would still be able to deliver speeches as a member of the CCP Politburo.

Comrade Mao Zedong asked that copies of the letter and his remark be circulated to "all members and alternate members of the CCP Central Committee, all the deputies to the eighth CCP national congress, all the provincial, municipal and regional CCP committees, all the NPC deputies and all the members of the CPPCC." He also wrote:

"This matter should be widely discussed in order to be accepted by the people and win their support. We should also consider revising the constitution."

"At present, an increasingly large number of high-ranking leading comrades have accepted this idea, but because of a lack of exchange of opinions, there are still quite a large number of nonparty personalities who will not accept this idea. Therefore, it is necessary to spend a great deal of time in discussing the matter."

Reviewed today, how insightful his words are.

It is a pity that owing to the change in the situation which is known by everybody, restricting the number of terms of office that a state chairman and party chairman can consecutively serve was suspended for a long time. Later, the personality cult was gradually aggravated and the power of the party and the state was excessively concentrated onto one individual. As a result democratic centralism and the principle of collective leadership was weakened or even completely destroyed. During the "Great Cultural Revolution" the practice of including the de facto lifelong tenure system for the leader and the stipulation about the leader being succeeded by a specified person was written into the Constitution.

History has undergone twists and turns.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," both the party and the people have become enlightened again. Searching for a way to reform the leadership system of our party and state through a summing up of our own historical experiences and lessons has become one of the key issues that people have been discussing. With the results of the personality cult in the past and the propaganda of the new personality cult still fresh in their minds, many old-generation proletarian revolutionaries and many careful thinkers among the cadres and masses both inside and outside the party have realized and raised in their discussions the necessity for abolishing the lifelong tenure system for supreme leading officials. This is an inevitable trend as well as a natural and reasonable conclusion. Encouraged by the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, some theoretical workers have theoretically raised and discussed this problem with a keen insight. It is precisely on this basis that our CCP Central Committee collected the opinions of the masses, decided when the time was right and bravely put forth the abolition of the de facto lifelong tenure system for leadership posts as a major policy decision resulting from a wider range of opinions, in a more perfect form and by more accurate reasoning. Thus it reflected the desire of the masses.

How are we to understand the significance of this policy decision? In my opinion, the significance lies in at least the following aspects.

First, this is a reform system, not just a step taken to meet temporary requirements. This reform system was not put forth in isolation. On the contrary, it was put forth as one of the major links of the reform of the overall leadership system of the party and the state and the reform of the overall cadre system. As Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping profoundly pointed out: The reform and perfection of a system is more fundamental and complete and has greater stability and duration than the thought, work style and responsibility of an individual.

Second, this policy decision helps to establish ideologically, politically and organizationally the Marxist viewpoint and principle that the Communist Party and the state must be under the collective leadership of leaders with ability and political integrity who have emerged amid mass struggle.

Third, this policy decision helps to bring into play the superiority of the socialist system in cultivating and steeling large numbers of talented leaders.

Fourth, this policy decision helps to develop genuinely equal and democratic relations in the highest leadership stratum and puts a stop to the patriarchal system and the phenomenon of the individual placing himself above the collective.

Fifth, this policy decision helps to formulate a democratic order, solve the problem of the handing over of power by the highest leadership stratum, and ensure the continuity and stability of the correct leadership of the party and state.

Sixth, this policy decision helps to bring down the average age of the highest leadership stratum and to regularly rejuvenate it, thus facilitating its constant absorption of new vitality, experience and knowledge.

The old generation of proletarian revolutionaries' prestige, experiences and wisdom that have been gained in their prolonged struggle are the political and spiritual treasure and great strength of the whole party and state. While rejuvenating the leading cadres ranks, the CCP Central Committee has also formulated some methods and measures to enable those comrades who have retired from firstline posts to continue to play their important role -- as much as their energy and health allow -- in the political life of the party and state, especially in making decisions on important matters. Our old generation of revolutionaries should sincerely help those comrades who lack their prestige, competence and experience, so that they will be worthy of leading posts. They should regard this as their glorious duty for the party and the people. This shows the noble quality of true communists.

In short, the CCP Central Committee's important policy decision on the abolition of the lifelong tenure system for cadres of leadership posts has won the support of the broad masses and the broad ranks of our cadres. This policy decision has been reflected in the draft of the revised constitution and is being implemented in the current work of reforming the leading organs of the party and state.

History usually reflects progress. But on these problems, it seems that we merely have returned to the correct viewpoint that we put forth many years ago. However, as was said by Hegel, the same maxim would sound much more profound if it was said by an old man who had experienced the hardships of life than by a young man who had not experienced much of life. Though it is the same correct viewpoint, when we soundly affirm it today, our affirmations have been supported by the positive and negative experiences of our past; therefore, our understanding of this viewpoint is much deeper and much richer in meaning than that of many years ago. In carrying out this correct viewpoint today, we are much more conscious, much more resolute and much more persistent than we were many years ago. At that time, many people were not mentally prepared for the reform, but now the reform has become the common will and desire of everyone of us. We are engaged in establishing and perfecting a complete system to ensure the full realization of socialist political democracy. We are fully confident that we will make steady progress.

SHIP RESEARCH CENTER EXPANDS FOREIGN TIES

OW010814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Nanjing, June 1 (XINHUA) -- The China Ship Scientific Research Center has established relations with more than 100 scientific institutions and enterprises of the major maritime countries including Japan, the United States, Britain, France, Norway, Yugoslavia and the Netherlands as well as Hong Kong.

The center undertakes major simulated and other tests in research and building of civilian and war ships, according to Gu Maoxiang, the center's director. At present, scientists at the center are doing a series of tests at the request of the International Towing Tank Conference, of which the center is now a member.

The center is also member of the International Ship Structure Congress, another influential international organization, Professor Gu said.

Other forms of cooperation in which the center participates include exchange of data and personnel. The center has 700 researchers, engineers and technicians, of whom 17 are working or studying in Norway, the United States and Canada.

The center is in Wuxi city, Jiangsu Province, on the shores of Lake Taihu. It is equipped with advanced instruments and other facilities, including a trial tank, which is used to make simulated tests on a ship's resistance to wind and waves, according to Professor Gu.

MEETING ON SOYBEAN PRODUCTION HELD IN HENAN

OW281255 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0719 GMT 28 May 82

[Excerpts] Zhengzhou, 28 May (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery recently sponsored a meeting in Zhumadian, Henan, to discuss production of soybean in provinces adjacent to the Yellow Sea and along the Huai He. The meeting urged those provinces to strengthen their leadership and take steps to promote soybean production as quickly as possible.

Attending the meeting were representatives of the agricultural and agricultural science departments of Henan, Hebei, Shandong, Jiangsu, Anhui, Shanxi and Shaanxi Provinces, the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the national coordination group for the investigation and research of soybean information. They pointed out that the provinces adjacent to the Yellow Sea and along the Huai He play a significant role in the nation's soybean production. Last year these seven provinces produced 8.57 billion jin of soybean, or nearly one half of the nation's total soybean output. They added that the soybean is valuable in every respect.

The meeting also pointed out that the guiding ideology for the development of soybean production in the near future is: rationally readjust planning, appropriately expand the soybean acreage, concentrate on boosting the unit output and increase the total output.

During the meeting, the representatives also introduced their experiences of effectively increasing soybean output.

XINJIANG PROMOTES ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

HK310253 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0127 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Urumqi, 31 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Muslim mosques are being restored and opened in Xinjiang in the wake of the implementation of the policy on freedom of religious belief. Last year the local government allocated funds for restoring 27 key mosques.

Several million people of seven nationalities in Xinjiang are of the Islamic faith.

Since the Xinjiang Islamic Association resumed activities in June 1980, over 1,800 religious figures have been elected people's deputies, CPPCC members, or committee members of the China or Xinjiang Islamic Associations.

A number of local shops are selling the "Koran" and also the "Holy Training" printed in Uygur.

In the past 2 years a number of Xinjiang religious figures and Muslim masses have gone on "pilgrimages" to Mecca.

At every Muslim festival of Id al-Fitr and Corban, responsible persons of the autonomous region take part in the celebrations and extend festival greetings to the Muslims of various nationalities.

PROPAGANDA FORUM HELD IN FUZHOU, XIAMEN

OW300831 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1020 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] The second theoretical propaganda forum of broadcasting stations of some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions was held in Fuzhou and Xiamen from 17 to 26 May. The meeting was attended by 42 leading cadres concerned and theoretical propaganda workers of 19 provincial, municipal and autonomous regional broadcasting stations. Representatives of the CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department, the CCP Central Committee Party School, the Central People's Broadcasting Station, the Beijing Broadcasting College and the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee Propaganda Department also attended the meeting.

Cheng Xu, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, paid a visit to the delegates and made a speech on behalf of the provincial party committee. In his speech he stressed the important role and function of theoretical propaganda and expressed high hopes for radio theoretical propaganda. The delegates were greatly encouraged.

During the meeting, Comrade (Li Hongwen) of the Theoretical Bureau of the CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department had a discussion with the delegates on some questions concerning theoretical propaganda and listened to their views and demands. The meeting held that radio theoretical propaganda is a component of the party's theoretical work and occupies an important place in radio propaganda as a whole. It is the pressing demand of the party and the masses to further strengthen and improve radio theoretical propaganda.

The meeting exchanged information and experiences on how radio theoretical propaganda should serve socialist material and cultural development. Through the exchange and discussion, the delegates came to understand that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the crux of socialist cultural development. Both material and cultural development must be guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Radio theoretical propaganda has the glorious task of disseminating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, explain the party's line, principles and policies and bring into play their role in giving guidance to cadres in theoretical studies, in simple language and forms loved by the masses, in coordination with the party's central tasks and in the light of the ideological conditions of the cadres and masses and the new situation and new problems that crop up in the course of doing things.

The meeting initially studied such questions as how theoretical propaganda should be applied to reality and how theoretical programs could be improved for better propaganda results. The delegates expressed their determination to further improve their work, strive to raise radio theoretical propaganda to a new level and better serve the material and cultural development.

XU JIATUN SPEAKS AT 'RED SCARF SQUARE' RALLY

OW030615 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Excerpts] According to a report by station correspondent (Wang Youlong), the province's more than 1,400 Young Pioneers and their counselors held a solemn rally at Nanjing's Yuhuatai [a revolutionary martyrs monument] this afternoon to celebrate the successful completion of the "Red Scarf Square." In attendance were responsible comrades of the province and Nanjing municipality Xu Jiatusheng, (Xi Zhi), Ye Xuchao, Li Zhizhong, (Chen Disheng), Zhou Aimin, (Zhou Zhaoyu) and (Zhang Shimin), as well as responsible comrades of the departments concerned.

In February 1980 the Nanjing municipal Yuhuatai primary school and the worker and peasant primary school made a proposal that each Young Pioneer contribute 1 fen from pay earned for his labor to the funds for the construction of the "Red Scarf Square," while carrying out the activities of paying respect to the Yuhuatai martyrs.

The proposal was met with warm response from the youths and children throughout the province and in more than 10 other provinces and municipalities throughout the country. Many CYL members and teachers also took part in the contribution activity, and a total of 70,000 yuan were thus contributed.

The representatives of the Young Pioneers presented red scarfs to grandfathers and grandmothers at the completion rally. Vice Governor (Yang Xianbao) unveiled the "Red Scarf Square," and (Gu Hao), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee, read a message of greetings from the CYL Central Committee.

Comrade Xu Jiatun spoke at the rally. On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, he extended warm congratulations to the Young Pioneers and children throughout the province. He said: Yuhuatai is a place of revolutionary significance. Since we have now built a "Red Scarf Square" here, the broad masses of youths and children can come here to tour the place; to pay respects to and cherish the memory of the martyrs; to learn from the revolutionary predecessors' courage, perseverance and revolutionary spirit of fearing neither difficulties nor sacrifices; to learn from their warm love for the collective, the people and the motherland, as well as their lofty ideas of keeping firmly in mind that the interests of the people are above everything else; and to make it an ambition to become a successor to the cause of communism equipped with ideals, ethics, knowledge and physical strength.

SHANDONG CONVENES MEETING ON MILITIA WORK

SK290934 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] The provincial military district convened a provincial conference on militia work 20-27 May to study ways to improve political and ideological work of the militia under the new situation. Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Fang Zheng, deputy political commissar of the Jinan PLA units; Zhao Feng, commander of the provincial military district; and (Liu Lian), political commissar of the provincial military district, attended the conference and spoke.

Conference participants earnestly discussed and summed up experiences over the past year in the political education of militia. They unanimously contended that the principle of putting politics in command and placing ideology above everything else has remained unchanged all along despite the constantly changing circumstances and developing situation. In particular, the ideology of militiamen is greatly invigorated in the new historical period. Only by intensifying the ideological education of militiamen can we ensure that militia work will uphold a firm, correct orientation.

The conference drew up plans for future political and ideological education of the militia. It emphatically pointed out that by focusing on upholding the socialist road and achieving the grand goal of socialist modernization, we should conduct profound education in communism, in upholding the four basic principles, in opposing the corrosive influence of capitalist ideology and in plain living and hard work. Efforts should be made to enhance the political consciousness and understanding of the vast number of militiamen, improve their capabilities to change the objective world and make them a generation of soldiers who have ideals and a moral sense and are cultured and disciplined.

SHANGHAI ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW260438 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 82 p 1

[Text] The 21st Session of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress adopted a resolution on discussing "the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China" throughout the municipality. The resolution reads in full as follows:

After initially discussing "the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China" and considering the question of organizing the people throughout the municipality in discussing the draft, the 21st Session of the Standing Committee of the 7th Shanghai Municipal People's Congress adopted the following resolution in the spirit of the NPC Standing Committee's "Resolution Concerning the Publication of the Draft of the Revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China."

1. The constitution is the fundamental law of the state. Guided by the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, "the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China" has summed up our country's experiences in socialist revolution and construction over the past 30-odd years, laid down the fundamental system and basic task for the state and reflected, in a concentrated way, the will and interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. After being extensively discussed by the people of all nationalities throughout the country and after being adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, the draft of the revised constitution will become the fundamental law of our country in the new historical period, the norm of conduct for the people of all China's nationalities, all organs of state and people's armed forces, all political parties and public organizations and all enterprises and institutions and the basis for strengthening the system of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system in our country. The NPC Standing Committee's decision to make public the draft of the revised constitution for discussion by the people of all nationalities throughout the country is a major event in their political life, and an important exercise of their right as masters of the country. This is of great significance. People throughout the municipality should immediately go into action and actively participate in the discussion of the draft of the revised constitution.

2. In accordance with the NPC Standing Committee's resolution, organs of state at various levels, PLA units, party and government organizations, people's organizations, schools, enterprises, institutions, rural communes and other basic-level units in the municipality should organize the masses of people and arrange time for them to conscientiously discuss the draft of the revised constitution on the basis of wide publicity and ideological mobilization from May to August this year. Newspapers, radio and television stations and other propaganda departments should carry easy-to-understand articles and lectures on the necessity and importance of revising the constitution, the basic spirit and content of the draft, the fundamental system and basic task of the state, the fundamental rights and duties of citizens, the guidelines for the draft of the revised constitution and the structure of the state in order to further enhance people's understanding of the great significance of discussing the draft. In discussing the draft, it is necessary to give scope to democracy and let the masses express their views freely and put forward suggestions on the draft.

3. Discussions on the draft of the revised constitution should be organized by various units and departments. All units and departments should strengthen their leadership over these discussions. They should assign special personnel to take charge of this work and designate special offices to keep abreast of the situation in this regard, to collect suggestions on the draft and report such suggestions to the standing committee of the municipal people's congress through channels. The standing committee of the municipal people's congress will finally report these suggestions to the committee for the revision of the constitution.

People throughout the municipality should take an active part in discussion on the draft of the revised constitution and put forward their suggestions on it in order to make the constitution relatively perfect. This session is convinced that by discussing the draft of the revised constitution, the people throughout the municipality will certainly be able to raise their consciousness in upholding the four principles, exercising their rights, performing their duties and developing their spirit as masters of the country and to further promote the building of a socialist material civilization and socialist ethics in the municipality.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI ON ECONOMIC POLICY

HK300643 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 29 May 82 p 1

[Report: "Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu Talk on Opening Up to the Outside World and Hitting at Economic Crime"]

[Text] According to the SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO of 24 May, when receiving a reporter from the paper on 20 May, Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi and Governor Liu Tianfu said: "We are not antiforeign; that would be wrong. It is contamination that we want to keep out." Commenting on practicing the policy of opening up to the outside world, they said: "Some new problems have been caused by practicing the policy of opening up to the outside world. 'A waterfront pavilion catches the moonlight first,' but it will also be contaminated first. We must not be blindly antiforeign, but we must spontaneously keep out contamination. It is essential to import advanced technology, but we cannot do so in a blind fashion. Keeping out contamination means keeping out the real contamination. We must make specific analyses, sum up experiences, absorb the lessons, and unify our understanding.

Speaking on Guangdong's trial operation of special economic zones, Ren Zhongyi said: "The trial operation of special economic zones is an important component of Guangdong's practice of special policies. The whole country has been practicing the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy since the third plenary session. But as far as Guangdong is concerned, we have gone even further in three respects: 1) We have opened up still more to the outside world; 2) We have relaxed our internal policies still more; 3) We have expanded local powers still more. These are the central authorities' demands on us. In accordance with the current new situation, enlivening the economy and strengthening controls should advance in step. We have also emphatically raised the question of going still further in three other respects: 1) Discipline must be still stricter; 2) Law enforcement must be still stricter; 3) Controls must be still stricter. We have also set the demⁿ of 'three don'ts' on the cadres: 1) They are not allowed to pursue special privilege.; 2) They are not allowed to have special powers; 3) They must not act as privileged party members who do not observe party rules and laws."

Speaking on certain new problems that have currently emerged, Ren Zhongyi said: "It is not the case that there are problems in our guiding principles. The main problem is that our control work and ideological work have failed to keep abreast of requirements. The economy in the special zones must develop and must be run well. While hitting at serious crime in the economic field, we must still continue to enliven the economy, continue opening up to the outside world, put ideology to the fore, and ensure that our control work keeps up with requirements. In the past there was the phenomenon of chaos as soon as controls were relaxed, reimposition of controls as soon as chaos appeared, and then a stifling of everything by controls. We must now turn controlling and enlivening into a benign cycle. The two must advance in step; our whole effort must advance in step."

Liu Tianfu said: "There is no contradiction between opposing economic crime and opening up to the outside world. The economy of our special zones has developed rapidly and successfully, but a number of new problems have cropped up on our advance. A few people in some places go in for smuggling and profiteering and become corrupt and degenerate. This is because control work and ideological work have failed to keep abreast of requirements. It is not hard to correct the problems as long as they are discovered and treated seriously, but we should not give up eating for fear of choking."

Ren Zhongyi also said: "In taking planned economy as the leading factor, we must first plan well the main component of the economy. This main component is the lifeline that determines the national economy and the people's livelihood. In taking regulation by market mechanism as secondary, we must bring the market economy onto the track of the planned economy.

Having been put on this track, it should advance along the stipulated path. The market economy occupies a very small proportion of the whole, but it involves many aspects and the employment of large numbers of people; it must not be stifled to death. If it is, this will be bad for the development of the entire national economy, and the people's life will suffer inconvenience."

In conclusion, Ren Zhongyi summed up Guangdong's current political and economic situation in four phrases: "The situation is quite good, there are many problems, the difficulties are very great, and we must exert great efforts."

YANGCHENG WANBAO ON STABILIZING PRICES

HK170708 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 12 May 82 p 2

["Economic Research" article by He Jie [0149 2638]: "Three Things To Be Done To Stabilize Guangdong Market Prices"]

[Text] Keeping market prices essentially stable is a consistent policy pursued by the central authorities, which was solemnly approved by the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee. Retail prices in our province in 1981 (including state-fixed prices, negotiated prices and prices in free markets) rose by an average 9.3 percent, as compared with prices of 1980. As a result, Guangdong Province ranks first in the nation in this respect. Therefore, how to ensure that commodity prices will be stabilized and remain stable for the most part in Guangdong Province has become a problem the broad masses of people are very concerned about. It is also a matter which is vital to the development of economic construction and the political stability and unity of our province.

Since special policies and flexible measures were applied in Guangdong, production has been developed, markets have become enlivened and people's livelihood has improved. This is the major trend in the general situation, but prices still rose. What makes prices increase so much in Guangdong? There are many reasons. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt comprehensive measures for ensuring commodity price stability. First and foremost, we must make every endeavor in raising production, controlling money supply, making wise purchases of industrial and agricultural products, coordinating domestic trade with foreign trade, tightening price control and checking unhealthy tendencies. The central authorities and the provincial government are now making concerted efforts in preparing a series of economic measures and strengthening administrative management with a view toward stabilizing commodity prices. In my opinion, if three things can actually and seriously be done, I believe prices can be stabilized for the most part.

First, earnestly implement the circular issued by the State Council on resolutely stabilizing commodity prices. The essence of the circular is to stabilize retail prices on the current basis. In accordance with state discipline, the state-fixed retail prices of industrial and agricultural products should not be raised in all localities of the country. Retail prices of negotiated-price commodities should be decreased. This will encourage governments at various levels and departments to be concerned to refrain from arbitrarily raising prices and to dispel misgivings of price increases from the minds of the broad masses of people. Since the implementation of the circular in our province, the circular has been generally well received by the masses and has boosted popular morale. Prices have been kept stable in a thriving market. Panic purchasing and spreading rumors of price increases have decreased. Reactions from various circles are sound regarding the circular. However, the aforesaid rules may give rise to difficulties in production, supply and marketing of some commodities. We must, with high responsibility for the state and people, resolutely abide by the rules and prevent some commodities from being in short supply. Therefore, we should study the methods for raising production, improving the managerial system, lowering costs, and adjusting commercial profits so as to find a solution to the problem. With a view to stabilizing prices, the industrial enterprises and commercial departments, while making profits, must be ready to incur some losses on their products.

Second, it is necessary to stabilize and readjust the purchasing prices of farm products. The key to stabilizing prices is to stabilize the prices of farm products,

One of the reasons is that the people of our country spend 60 percent of their income on food, of which over 45 percent is spent on grain and nonstaple food. The other reason is that market prices are based on the prices of farm products. Many of the raw materials used in industrial products come from farm products; in particular, 70 percent of light industrial goods are produced from farm products. As long as the prices of farm products can be kept stable, it will be much easier to stabilize the prices of other commodities. "In the coming years, it is necessary to adopt a policy of stabilizing the purchase prices of farm and sideline products." This is the decision made by the central authorities. We must, therefore, resolutely carry it out. The reasons are: 1) From the present financial standing of our country, it is impossible to increase state expenditures in this field. 2) Over the past few years, the state has greatly raised the purchase prices of farm and sideline products. In the preceding 30 years or more, the state purchase prices for farm products were raised by 156.4 percent, a yearly average of 3.1 percent. In the past 3 years, the increase was 44.9 percent, an average of 13.2 percent each year. It can be said that the present purchase prices for farm and sideline products are fairly reasonable. 3) Peasants' income has markedly increased. Over the past 3 years, a total of more than 1.4 billion yuan has been added to the peasants' income as a result of increased purchase prices for farm products. Meanwhile, peasants also received a total of 23 billion yuan from the surplus grain sold in the free markets. Thus the income of peasants is now much higher than before. From now on, peasants will increase their income mainly by developing production, improving productivity and lowering costs, but not by an increase in state purchase prices of their farm and sideline products.

Nevertheless, the purchase prices of farm and sideline products are now in great disorder in many parts of Guangdong Province. The prices of those negotiated-price commodities in particular are almost out of control. All this severely hit at the state plans of purchase and supply, led to an increase of currency in circulation and affected commodity price stability. Thus, financial discipline must be strengthened.

In the course of strengthening financial discipline, special attention must be given to the following two points: 1) It is necessary to tighten control over the prices of farm and sideline products of categories 1 and 2. Arbitrary raising of prices of these products in violation of stipulations made by the central authorities and the province should not be allowed. Measures must be taken to deal with any practice of raising prices under the disguise of adding financial subsidies, enhancing retention of profits and increasing material reward. 2) Measures should also be taken to control the farm and sideline products of category 3. Negotiated prices are inappropriate for the industrial raw materials which are used mainly for export purposes and for farm products which usually come from crop production base areas. Maximum and minimum price limits must be set in the key areas where crops are sown on a large and extensive scale. Control must also be tightened in a proper way over some other kinds of farm products in category 3. Their profits from negotiated prices should not exceed 3 percent, nor should their negotiated prices exceed those which were fixed on 9 January 1982. Some of these items must also have a maximum and minimum price limit.

Any practice of forcing up prices for panic purchasing of exported goods must be absolutely banned. The foreign trade departments should offer the same prices for the farm and sideline products as those purchased by other departments for domestic trade. Fair prices must be offered for the same quality of goods. High-quality goods must be sold at reasonable prices. Products which are not controlled by the foreign trade departments, with the exception of products from export base areas, can be purchased by the domestic trade departments for export purposes. In addition, it is necessary to coordinate efforts with neighboring provinces to resolutely stop the trend of forcing up prices for panic purchasing of farm and sideline products from other provinces.

Along with stabilizing and controlling the purchase prices of farm and sideline products, it is necessary to do a solid job in supplying sufficient production means and daily consumer goods to the rural areas.

Third, tighten control over prices and strictly enforce price regulations so as to curb unhealthy tendencies. At present, prices are not well controlled, price regulations are ineffective and illegal business practices are often evident. These are also some of the main reasons for price increases. Now, prices are indiscriminately forced up for some commodities and unmarketable goods, dirty tricks are played in measuring and weighing, contemptible methods are exploited in selling some fixed-price commodities at higher prices for excessive profits, and other filthy activities are carried out for peddling and speculating in some commodities from one province to another. All these actions are very common and serious. During a time of improving the party work style and dealing heavy blows at criminal offenses of speculation, departments in charge of price control and commercial and trade departments should take serious measures to combat violations of law and breaches of discipline. Those who break price discipline must be sanctioned economically and disciplined, and those who violate laws must be sentenced according to the penal code by judicial organs. Since the central authorities further defined the policy that while upholding the planned economy, adequate scope must be given to the supplementary role of regulation through the market, industrial and agricultural production has embarked on the path of steady growth. The financial and economic situation is taking a turn for the better. The volume of currency in circulation is decreasing. Thus I believe that prices can surely be stabilized for the most part with the concerted efforts of CCP committees at all levels and all departments concerned in our province.

HENAN RADIO COMMENTS ON RURAL MALPRACTICES

HK290249 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 82

[Station editorial comment]

[Text] The minutes of the national rural work conference, circulated by the CCP Central Committee, pointed out: The peasants are not allowed to buy or sell, rent, transfer or leave uncultivated the land for which they are made responsible. It is necessary to correct and deal with illegal or irrational occupation of collective farmland by organs and bodies or individual cadres, staff and workers. The Dengfeng County CCP Committee and government have made a special decision on seriously correcting the unhealthy practice of certain cadres, staff and workers in making use of their powers to indiscriminately occupy and use collective farmland to build houses for themselves. (Puji) commune in Huangchuan County has seriously dealt with illegal buying and selling of responsibility fields by some cadres and peasants of (Puji) brigade. These moves were completely necessary and proper.

Although there are only a very few people in the province engaged in these illegal land deals and in using their powers to occupy collective farmland to build private houses, the leadership at all levels in the rural areas must maintain a high degree of vigilance against these problems. We must repeatedly publicize and implement against these problems. We must repeatedly publicize and implement in depth the central and provincial CCP committee's policies on protecting collective farmland. We must ensure that the cadres and masses understand that collective farmland is owned by the public, that no unit or individual is allowed to occupy it privately, and that still less is private buying and selling permitted. The collective retains ownership of private plots, responsibility fields, private mountains, or housing land allocated to the peasants. The peasants are only allowed to use such land and are not permitted to arbitrarily buy and sell, rent or transfer it or leave it uncultivated. In the work of summing up, perfecting and stabilizing the rural production responsibility systems, it is necessary to take serious stock of the situation in occupation of farmland. It is necessary to deal severely with cases of illegal land deals and indiscriminate occupation of collective farmland to build private houses. We believe that as long as the cadres and masses understand and grasp the party principles and policies, they will be able to spontaneously implement them, and the unhealthy practices of illegally buying and selling and occupying collective farmland can be curbed.

GUIZHOU MEETING ON RURAL GRASSROOTS PARTY WORK

HK290317 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 28 May 82

[Excerpts] According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, in accordance with the spirit of relevant central instructions, the organization department of the provincial CCP committee recently held a forum on further improving the building of rural grassroots party organizations. The meeting analyzed the basic situation and problems in these organizations and made arrangements for rectifying and educating the organizations and party members. The meeting demanded that the party committees at all levels strengthen rectification and education of rural grassroots party organizations and members. The key to rectifying the party organizations lies in doing a good job in building the leadership groups. It is first necessary to select well the number one and number two men. In those leadership groups where reelections have already been carried out, it is necessary to conduct an inspection in the light of the demands for the three-in-one combination and for revolutionization, lower average age, and greater knowledge and professionalism. With regard to party organizations that are still paralyzed or semiparalyzed, the county and district CCP committees must dispatch effective party members and cadres to provide specific assistance, strengthen leadership, and solve their problems as quickly as possible.

Strengthening education and training for party members is currently the fundamental measure for solving problems in the party. 1) It is necessary to conduct education in the party's line, principles and policies. The party members must be organized to study the resolution of the sixth plenary session and the series of party rural principles and policies. They must apply the spirit of rectification of work style to sum up experiences and lessons. They must correct leftist thinking, launch criticism and self-criticism, distinguish between right and wrong, enhance understanding, and further solve the problem of maintaining political unity with the Central Committee. 2) It is necessary to conduct education in party spirit and solve the problem of poor political quality of party members. By receiving education in the party program, they should firmly establish strong confidence in struggling all our lives for communism. 3) It is necessary to conduct education in the party's basic tasks in the rural areas and solve the problem of how the grassroots party organizations can carry out their work in the new situation. While grasping education in these three aspects, we must also pay attention to anticorruption education and education for young people in the rural areas.

XIZANG INSTRUCTIONS ON CURRENCY CIRCULATION

HK260151 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] The regional people's government recently pointed out, while approving for circulation a report of the regional branch of the People's Bank of China on striving for a further turn for the better in currency circulation: Controlling the amount of cash put into circulation and withdrawing more currency from circulation play an extremely important role in stabilizing the economic situation. The region must work hard to fulfill this year's plan for withdrawing currency from circulation. The plan for putting cash into circulation must not be exceeded.

To ensure that the year's plan for putting cash into circulation is not exceeded and maintain basic stability in market prices, the regional bank branch pointed out in its report: 1) It is necessary to strictly carry out the state credit and cash plans. All prefectures and municipalities must work hard to fulfill their plans for line of credit and credit responsibility and the task of withdrawing currency from circulation in the first half of the year. 2) Actively organize the withdrawal of commodities from circulation. 3) Strive to increase savings deposits. 4) Strengthen the controls over credits and cash. 5) Government at all levels should strengthen leadership over fiscal work. Banks at all levels must promptly report currency circulation problems to the local government, and actively cooperate with the departments concerned to fulfill the year's task of withdrawing more currency from circulation and controlling the amount of cash put into circulation.

NEI MONGGOL'S COMMUNIQUE ON 1981 ECONOMIC PLAN

SK030938 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] According to our sources, the regional statistical bureau issued a statistical communique on 2 June to publish the fulfillment of the region's 1981 economic plan. The communique notes: In 1981 the people of all nationalities throughout the region, under the leadership of the regional CCP committee and the regional people's government, conscientiously implemented the principle of further readjusting the national economy and firmly and unwaveringly followed the party Central Committee's directives on Nei Monggol work. As a result, the region's economy has further developed in the course of readjustment. An overall bumper harvest was achieved in agriculture and animal husbandry. Industry has been promoted in the course of readjustment. The national economy has developed in better proportion. Urban and rural markets have been brisk both in buying and selling. Commodities' prices have been basically stabilized. In the field of finance, the revenue target has been overfulfilled while expenditures have been reduced. Relatively good achievements have been scored on all fronts.

The communique notes: The 1981 regional annual value of industrial and agricultural output, in 1980 constant prices, was 10,149,000,000 yuan, 6.3 percent over the previous year. The preliminary figure for the national income was 6,042,000,000 yuan, which, at 1980 constant prices, was 7.07 percent over the previous year. The livelihood of urban and rural people continued to improve on the basis of increased production.

However, many problems and difficulties still existed. They mainly were: The economic situation as a whole failed to take a favorable turn; economic results of most departments and enterprises were poor; prices of some commodities went up; and the increase of consumer goods production fell a great deal short of the increase of people's purchasing power.

The 12,000-character communique covers agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, capital construction, transportation, post and telecommunications, commerce, foreign trade, scientific technology, education, culture, public health, sports, people's livelihood and population.

NEI MONGGOL CONFERENCE OF ADVANCED TAX COLLECTORS

SK010609 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 82

[Excerpts] The regional conference on tax collection and representatives of advanced tax collectors urged efforts to strengthen the centralized management of tax policy, bring into play the role of tax revenue in the national economy, reinforce and improve tax organs, arouse the initiative of tax collectors, actively organize incomes and ensure fulfillment and overfulfillment of this year's tax revenue task.

This conference was held in Hohhot 18-26 May and was attended by over 200 persons, including tax bureau directors of various leagues, municipalities, banners and counties and representatives of advanced tax collectors. During the meeting, Wang Duo, permanent secretary of the regional CCP committee; Kong Fei, secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional people's government; and (Lin Ruiran), deputy secretary of the regional CCP committee, received the comrades attending the conference. Comrade (Lin Ruiran) delivered a report. The General Taxation Bureau of the Ministry of Finance also sent personnel to attend and give guidance at the conference.

The conference held discussions and made arrangements for training tax collectors, strengthening and improving tax organs and conducting ideological and political work among cadres engaged in the work of this field. The regional financial department named 7 tax bureaus, including the Ju Ud League Tax Bureau, advanced collectives and (Tan Ming) and 12 other comrade advanced tax collectors of the region. Citations and awards were presented to them. The advanced collectors attending the conference also issued a written proposal to all the people on the regional tax front.

TIANJIN HOLDS FORUM ON MAO'S YANAN SPEECH

SK300802 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] According to our sources, responsible comrades of cultural bureaus and branches of the Chinese Musicians Association in Beijing and Tianjin Municipalities, Hebei and Shanxi Provinces and Nei Monggol Region as well as some noted personages in China's music circles, who are participating in Tianjin music week to mark the first Huabei music day, met on the morning of 27 May to discuss and study Comrade Mao Zedong's speech made at the Yanan literature and art forum. They unanimously held that the guidelines of Mao's speeches and other literary and art treatises should be upheld and developed. Having reviewed the tremendous achievements scored by China's literary and art front in the past 40 years, they maintained that these achievements resulted from regarding Mao's literary and art thought as the guiding ideology of our literary and art front. Mao Zedong's literary and art thought is a component of Mao's thought as a whole and thus should not be considered separately.

Some comrades, having reviewed their growing process, held that the reason they can go down to the masses, plunge into fierce struggles and make contributions to the masses is because of the implementation of the guidelines of Mao's speeches. They also maintained that Mao's literary and art thought was, is and will be applicable. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought should be developed. The ideology that literature and art should serve the people and socialism is a new product of Mao Zedong's literary and art thought under the new situation.

The forum discussed the issue of the relationship between politics and literature and art and ways to handle them properly. Forum participants also made specific suggestions on literary and art work in line with the historical situation in their own localities.

BRIEFS

TIANJIN CHILDREN'S WORK GROUP -- The Tianjin municipal coordination group on children's and juvenile work was established 27 May. Wu Zhen, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and deputy mayor, was elected director of the group. Bai Hua, deputy mayor, and Zhang Jingkuan, chairman of the municipal women's federation, were elected deputy directors. The major tasks for the group are: 1) study and settle the issues of children's spiritual livelihood and their foodstuffs, clothing, toys and appliances and 2) study the relevant policies on promoting children's work. The municipal women's federation assumes the routine duties of the group. It is composed of the municipal CCP committee propaganda department, the financial committee, the CYL committee, the women's federation, the culture bureau, the education bureau and the public health bureau. Its first meeting presided over by Wu Zhen was held on 27 May. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 May 82 SK]

XINJIANG HOLDS PRODUCTION CORPS REVIVAL RALLY

HK020245 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Excerpts] A rally to celebrate the revival of the Xinjiang production and construction corps was held in the Urumqi municipal theater on 1 June. Present was Comrade Wang Zhen, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, member of the Central Military Commission Standing Committee and director of the Central Committee Party School. On behalf of the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission, he extended warm congratulations to the rally and the most cordial regards to the cadres and agricultural reclamation workers of the Xinjiang production and construction corps. Over 1,000 representatives of cadres and workers from agricultural reclamation units in Urumqi and elsewhere gathered at the rally to celebrate this major event in the region's political life.

Responsible comrades of the region and the Urumqi PLA units, including Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Ismail Amat, Zhang Shigong, Tomur Dawamat, Huang Luobin, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu, and Janabil, attended the rally. Comrade Yang Huansheng, political commissar of the Xinjiang production and construction corps, presided.

Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CCP committee and first political commissar of the Urumqi PLA units, first read out the decision of the CCP Central Committee, State Council and Central Military Commission on reviving the Xinjiang production and construction corps. He also read out the name list of leading cadres of the corps appointed by the Central Committee.

Amid fervent applause, Comrade Wang Zhen delivered an enthusiastic speech. He highly evaluated the tremendous achievements of the corps gained over more than 30 years. He said: The Xinjiang production and construction corps shoulders a heavy historic task. The Central Committee and the people of the whole country have earnest hopes in you. We hope you will seriously study and implement the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, sum up the experiences of history, inherit and carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions, be modest and prudent, refrain from arrogance and impetuosity, carry forward the achievements, overcome the shortcomings, and continually make new contributions to the motherland's modernization drive. I believe that the CCP committees at all levels and the cadres and workers of the corps will be able to victoriously fulfill the role assigned them by history.

Comrade Wang Enmao made an important speech at the rally. On behalf of the regional CCP committee, he expressed the warmest congratulations to the rally. He said: The Xinjiang production and construction corps is a strong force in the autonomous region for developing economic and cultural construction, consolidating the situation of stability and unity, defending the border and opposing hegemonist aggression. For more than 30 years, the Xinjiang production and construction corps has carried forward the Nanniwan spirit, struggled hard amid arduous conditions, overcome all kinds of difficulties, and scored tremendous achievements in the struggle to build and defend the border. The people of all nationalities evaluate these achievements very highly and will never forget them.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: The Central Committee has seriously summed up the positive and negative experiences in the development of the Xinjiang production and construction corps and has made a decision to revive the corps. This is extremely correct. He pointed out: Reviving the production and construction corps is beneficial for speeding up the development of the (?agricultural reclamation) work of the corps and for speeding up the development of the region's economy and culture. It is beneficial for further consolidating and developing the region's political situation of stability and unity. It is also beneficial for opposing hegemonism, consolidating the motherland's border defenses, defending the great west gate of the motherland and protecting the motherland's four modernizations drive. This move is of extremely great and far-reaching significance.

Comrade Wang Enmao went on to review the favorable conditions of the corps for developing economic and cultural construction in the new historical period. He continued: In 1965, when inspecting work in Xinjiang, Premier Zhou Enlai wrote an inscription for the Xinjiang production and construction corps -- "Hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Zedong Thought, be prepared for war, guard the borders, carry out production and construction, promote unity of nationalities, struggle hard amid difficulties, strive to make revolution, and forge ahead bravely." This inscription clearly pointed out the orientation for advance and the fundamental tasks of the corps. Today, there are great changes in the corps compared with 1965. However, the basic spirit of Premier Zhou's inscription remains correct and applicable. It remains the guiding ideology for all work in our corps. Comrade Wang Enmao put forward four demands on the corps, to ensure that new and still greater developments take place in all its work:

1. Seriously implement the party's nationality policy, promote unity with the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang and promote good relations with the local authorities and people.
2. Strive to run great socialist agriculture well, bring about all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries, and promote joint undertakings in agriculture, industry and commerce.
3. Defend the motherland's border and strengthen the building of the armed militia duty companies.
4. Strengthen party leadership and step up political and ideological work.

Comrade Gu Jingsheng, second secretary of the regional CCP committee, political commissar of the Urumqi PLA units and first political commissar of the Xinjiang production and construction corps, delivered a written speech at the rally. He demanded that, under party leadership and the guidance of the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the cadres and workers of the corps unite to work hard together, actively develop production, build up modernized state farms, and work hard to develop Xinjiang's modernization drive and consolidate border defense.

Gu Jingsheng pointed out: Strengthening the unity of nationalities, strengthening unity with the army, and strengthening unity within the corps constitute the fundamental guarantee for completing the construction tasks of the corps. He expressed the hope that the cadres, workers and dependents of the corps would continue to carry forward the revolutionary traditions, firmly embrace the notion of working in Xinjiang for a long time and wholeheartedly serving the people of all nationalities, be modest and prudent, refrain from arrogance and impetuosity, unite as one, work hard, and make new contributions to building Xinjiang into a strong bulwark of antihegemonist unity and border defense.

Ismail Amat, secretary of the regional CCP committee, chairman of the regional people's government and political commissar of the Urumqi PLA units; Tomur Dawamat, secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee; and Xiao Quanfu, commander of the Urumqi PLA units, also spoke at the rally.

(Chen Shi), commander of the Xinjiang production and construction corps, also spoke. On behalf of the cadres, workers and dependents of the corps, he pledged that, under the leadership of the regional CCP committee and government, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and fishery, and the Urumqi PLA units, the corps would carry forward the fine traditions of the party and army and the Nanniwan spirit, resolutely implement the party's nationality policy, strengthen the unity of nationalities, and work hard to make great progress on all fronts and to achieve a big increase in industrial and agricultural production in the first year following the revival of the corps.

Congratulatory cables from the State Council and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery were read out at the rally.

Wang Zhen Speech at Rally

HK030303 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text of Wang Zhen speech delivered at rally to celebrate the revival of the Xinjiang production and construction corps — read by announcer]

[Text] The CCP Central Committee has ordered me, while in Xinjiang, to attend the rally to celebrate the revival of the Xinjiang production and construction corps. First, allow me, on behalf of the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission, to extend warm congratulations to this rally and also to extend most cordial regards to the cadres and agricultural reclamation workers of the Xinjiang production and construction corps.

Comrade Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, has just read out the decision of the CCP Central Committee, State Council and Central Military Commission on reviving the Xinjiang production and construction corps. Like everyone else, I feel very happy about this. I fervently support this correct decision of the CCP Central Committee.

In 1949 the second and sixth armies of the first corps armies of the PLA first field army marched into Xinjiang. In the Kuomintang army, the patriotic Gen Tao Chiyue and the Kuomintang Government chairman, Mr Burham, announced peaceful [word indistinct]. With the close coordination and support of the [word indistinct] national revolutionary army and the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang, the PLA victoriously marched into Xinjiang and rapidly wiped out elements who had colluded with the reactionary feudal government officials for many years, quelled the resistance of a number of reactionary officers in the Kuomintang army, and liberated the whole of Xinjiang. Party organizations and political power were established at all levels in Xinjiang. While carrying out thoroughgoing democratic reform among the people of all nationalities, we launched the work of remolding the Kuomintang units who had come to our side.

The PLA, with its glorious revolutionary history of heroic and prolonged struggle, took advantage of its elation at victory in the liberation war, carried forward the Yanan spirit, continued to struggle hard amid difficulties and carried out socialist construction together with the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. The cadres and fighters overcame difficulties, built water conservancy projects, reclaimed barren land for agriculture, build tree shelter belts on a large scale, and constructed the first group of modern factories and mines in Xinjiang. In the short period of 2 or 3 years, the units became self-sufficient in grain, meat, vegetables, oil and salt.

In 1954, in accordance with the order of the CCP Central Committee and Central Military Commission, the greater portion of the PLA that had marched into Xinjiang, the greater portion of the 5th Army, and the whole of the PLA 22d Corps, which was composed of former Kuomintang units that had come over to us, were reorganized into the production and construction corps of the Xinjiang Military Region. Subsequently, batch after batch of demobilized servicemen and aid-Xinjiang masses, educated youths and intellectuals from all provinces and municipalities came to take part in the construction of Xinjiang, thus continually expanding this 1-million-strong production and construction force.

The cadres and workers of the corps resolutely carried out the order of Chairman Mao Zedong and undertook their glorious task in always acting as production, combat, and work force. Under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region CCP Committee and government, they worked hard together with the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang, and very rapidly became a shock force in the region's socialist economic construction front. They carried out their glorious duties in preserving social orders, defending the motherland's border, and guarding against external aggression.

During the 10 chaotic years of the Great Cultural Revolution, the production and construction corps suffered serious destruction and persecution by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. The organizational system of the corps was abolished. Practice has proven that it was inappropriate to abolish the organizational system of the corps.

When Central Military Commission Chairman Comrade Deng Xiaoping came to inspect work in Xinjiang last year, he delivered instructions on the revival of the corps in accordance with the wishes and demands of the agricultural reclamation cadres and workers and the armymen and people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. Last December, the CCP Central Committee, State Council and Central Military Commission formally made a decision on reviving the Xinjiang production and construction corps. This was completely correct. I now want to give a few views on the work of the corps:

1. The production and construction is a great production army. It is an organized and trained powerful army reserve force guarding Xinjiang. It is necessary to step up political and ideological education, resolutely implement the principle of combining labor and arms and stationing troops to open up wasteland and garrison the border, always maintain a high degree of vigilance, guard against armed aggression, subversion and sabotage carried out by imperialism and hegemonism, and carry out the patriotic and internationalist duties of defending the motherland's border and the socialist four modernizations drive and safeguarding world peace.
2. The production and construction corps must make sound and specific plans for all its work. It must continue to maintain and carry forward the fine tradition of arduous pioneering, and strive to (?rapidly) develop the [word indistinct] business of agricultural reclamation and promote the economy and culture of the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. It is necessary to further improve enterprise management, stress economic returns, actively promote all types of production responsibility systems, put into effect comprehensive undertakings in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries, and develop joint agriculture-industry-commerce enterprises. The corps must actively exploit mineral resources, plant trees on a large scale as a precaution against wind and sand, and continually increase the forest cover. It is necessary to concentrate forces and carry out careful construction work in accordance with the projects determined and designed by experts headed by Minister of Water Conservancy and Power Comrade Qian Zhengying. The corps must run universities and secondary and primary schools, and conduct technical training for its workers by rotation. As for retired old comrades, it is necessary to care for them in politics and daily life in accordance with the central regulations, and make proper arrangements for them.
3. The production and construction corps must unswervingly uphold the four basic principles and resolutely obey the leadership of the autonomous region and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery. The corps must step up ideological and political work and launch in depth propaganda and education in the "five stresses and four beauties." Promoting the building of socialist spiritual civilization is bound to bring rich results in material civilization.
4. The production and construction corps must strictly implement the party's nationality policy and strengthen unity with the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. It is necessary to teach the agricultural reclamation cadres and workers to live in harmony and unite with the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang and work together with them to build and defend Xinjiang. The corps and the local agricultural and livestock enterprises, communes and brigades must support and learn from each other, and develop and become rich together.
5. In the more than 30 years since liberation, large numbers of demobilized servicemen, educated youths, experts and technicians from all parts of the motherland have responded to the party's call and volunteered to come to Xinjiang to take part in agricultural reclamation. They have been welcomed by the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. The demobilized servicemen, educated youths, experts and technicians must have heroic ambitions, work hard at pioneering in Xinjiang, guard the soil of their motherland, and contribute their valuable skills to the cause of construction in Xinjiang.

Comrades, the Xinjiang production and construction corps shoulders a heavy historic task. The Central Committee and the people of the whole country have earnest hopes in you. The Central Committee hopes that you will seriously study and implement the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, sum up the experiences of history, inherit and carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions, be modest and prudent, refrain from arrogance and impetuosity, carry forward the achievements, overcome the shortcomings, and continually make new contributions to the motherland's modernization drive. I believe that the CCP committees at all levels and the cadres and workers of the corps will certainly be able to victoriously fulfill the role assigned them by history.

I wish the comrades success in work and good health.

Leaders of Corps Named

HK020251 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] The following is the list of names of leading cadres of the Xinjiang production and construction corps, appointed by the CCP Central Committee: First political commissar, Gu Jingsheng; commander, (Chen Shi); first deputy commander, (Ye Goazhong); deputy commanders, (Zeng Jifu), (Lian Haiqing), (Xiaerjibieke), (Mao Naishun), (Wang Shouchen), and (Li Tingzhi); political commissar, Yang Huansheng; deputy political commissars, (Liu Yichun), (Tuorjin Atamula), (He Jinnan), (Shi Yi), and (Liu Bingzheng); chief of staff, (Zeng Jifu), concurrent; Political Department director, (Zhao Ganqing).

XINJIANG's WANG ENMAO INSPECTS GRASSROOTS WORK

OW300802 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0133 GMT 30 May 82

[Excerpts] Urumqi, 30 May (XINHUA) -- The situation in agriculture and animal husbandry is very good at present in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. As of mid-May, the region had sown more than 19 million mu to various crops. The quality of the work was fairly good. Field management for wheat was also better this year than past years. In animal husbandry, a million more young animals were raised in spring this year than the last. The survival rate of lambs reached 95 percent, rarely seen in more than 10 years. Since the beginning of spring this year, party and government leaders of the autonomous region, Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Li Jiayu, Janabil, Amudun Niyaz and Simayi Yashengnuofu, as well as more than 200 cadres of the autonomous region's agricultural, animal husbandry, water conservancy and other departments, have gone to the grassroots level to conduct investigation and study or to help in work. Wang Enmao, Li Jiayu and Amudun Niyaz reported on their investigation in south and north Xinjiang at a regional cadre meeting on 21 May.

Wang Enmao and Amudun Niyaz traveled in April through the Gobi Desert and visited more than 20 counties on the edge of the Taklimakan Desert, where the Uygur nationality lives in compact communities. They reported that what they saw at the grassroots was even better than what they had thought it was. At a report meeting, Ismail Amat, who had returned from an inspection tour of the Turpan and Hami Prefectures, called on leading cadres at various levels in the autonomous region to further strengthen leadership and support for agriculture and animal husbandry, strengthen investigation and study at the grassroots level, help grassroots units solve concrete problems and do everything possible to achieve a good harvest in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fishery this year.

SPOKESMAN DECLINES COMMENT ON U.S. SPY STORIES

OW021435 Taipei CNA in English 1344 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, 2 June (CNA) -- Foreign Affairs Spokesman Liu Ta-jen Wednesday declined to comment on a foreign news report that the Republic of China's intelligence agents have infiltrated into the U.S. security agencies. Asked to comment on the report carried by the Washington POST, Liu said: "We have no comments on this kind of irresponsible news report."

PRESIDENT CHIANG MEETS WITH SENATOR GOLDWATER

OW021441 Taipei CNA in English 1402 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, 2 June (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Wednesday received U.S. Senator Barry M. Goldwater at the Presidential Office. President Chiang extended the nation's hospitality to Goldwater, an intimate friend of the Republic of China.

They exchanged views on matters concerning the two countries and the international situation. They agreed that, based on the "Taiwan Relations Act," bilateral cooperation in culture, economy, trade, and weaponry sales should grow further.

President Chiang expressed his appreciation to Senator Goldwater for his firm anti-communism stand and [words indistinct] thanks to all American and international friends for their support of this country. Senator Goldwater, in reply, said he is confident that the Reagan administration's policy concerning the security and well-being of the people of the Republic of China (?is unchanged).

MINISTRY APPOINTS ADVISER TO WASHINGTON OFFICE

OW011527 Taipei CNA in English 1422 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, 1 June (CNA) -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Tuesday assigned Chen Chien-jen, director of the North American Affairs Department, as an advisor (equivalent to an embassy minister) to the Washington office of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs to further strengthen the relations between the Republic of China and the U.S. The 43-year-old diplomat, who received his Master's degree from Cambridge University, Britain, served as first secretary in the Chinese Embassy in Washington, D.C. before the severance of Sino-American diplomatic relations in 1979. The Foreign Ministry also assigned Chao Chia-chun, special commissioner of the Secretariat under the ministry, as deputy director of the North American Affairs Department. It is learned that the Foreign Ministry will soon assign a new director of the North American department.

WEN WEI PO VIEWS PRC RELATIONS WITH U.S.

HKO30551 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 3 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Where Lies the Way Out for Sino-U.S. Relations? -- A Comment on the Need To Amend or Abrogate the 'Taiwan Relations Act'"]

[Text] Hardly a month separated the departure of George Bush from Beijing and the arrival of Howard H. Baker, Jr. in China. We can see that President Reagan is eager to readjust Sino-U.S. relations and to end the diplomatic crisis. However, when the U.S. Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker, Jr., accepted the invitation to go to China, another senior senator, Barry Goldwater, flew to Taipei. It is said that he took with him a message from Reagan for Chiang Ching-kuo expressing his continued support for Taiwan. It is patently obvious that the China policy on Reagan's desk is still the old claptrap of "two Chinas" and "one China and one Taiwan." It is just the packaging is slightly more elegant. Baker denied this, saying that this merely shows that "in our country, there is political controversy over the status of Taiwan." The problem is that this controversy has affected Reagan's China policy. At a time when Reagan verbally recognizes [chengren] one China, he continues to support Taiwan. This has plunged him into the midst of inextricable contradictions.

The present deterioration in Sino-U.S. relations hinges on the question of arms sales to Taiwan. According to foreign reports, Reagan is willing to halt arms sales to Taiwan provided that China undertakes not to use force to reunite with Taiwan.

This means the substitution of one form of interference for another. Since it is recognized [chengren] that Taiwan is part of China, how China is to handle this situation can only be part of the internal politics of China. Whether the path toward reunification of the two sides of the Taiwan Strait should be one of war or peace should be decided by the Chinese people. Foreign countries have no right to interfere. If the Taiwanese authorities go against the people's wishes and refuse to hold peace talks, does this mean that the Chinese people have to wait year after year? The Chinese people will not tie their own hands and feet. If peace talks cannot be held, they will have to consider force. There is but one sole principle: Taiwan must be returned to the motherland. Naturally, the Chinese people have the patience to seek a peaceful reunification. The NPS's "Letter to Taiwanese Compatriots" and Ye Jianying's nine-point proposal for peaceful reunification embody Beijing's sincerity and patience. The problem at present is Taiwan's obstinacy. Although beset with problems at home and abroad, it continues to feign ferocity and to call for "recovery of the mainland." Despite their outward ferocity, they are in fact weak on the inside. If the U.S. Reagan administration is sincere in its desire for the peaceful reunification of China, it should halt arms sales and urge Taipei to consider holding peace talks.

It is said that the talks between Deng Xiaoping and Baker centered mainly on the "Taiwan Relations Act." This really lies at the root of any thorough solution of the Sino-U.S. dispute. It was precisely this act which, after the establishment of Sino-U.S. relations, sought to offset and negate the principle on which the establishment of Sino-U.S. relations rested and to preserve with Taiwan the various relations which existed prior to the establishment of relations with China. Since the Reagan administration claims to respect [zunghong] the principle laid down by the establishment of Sino-U.S. relations, why does it still persist in having a "Taiwan Relations Act"? Baker said that in America there is political controversy over the status of Taiwan, which bears sufficient testimony to the considerable opposition to the "Taiwan Relations Act." In Taipei, Barry Goldwater also mentioned the fact that some people in the U.S. State Department refuse to put into effect the "Taiwan Relations Act," which shows even more that pro-Chinese strength is growing. This could probably explain the internal cause for the mild detente character of the Reagan administration's China policy.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said in Tokyo that the differences between China and the United States still await a solution. The crisis is not over. If the crisis is to be ended once and for all, there is no alternative but to revise or abrogate the "Taiwan Relations Act," abandon all clauses inconsistent with the establishment of Sino-U.S. relations and genuinely restrict relations with Taiwan to trade and cultural exchange with the people. This is a major decision facing the U.S. Government and people. The situation will require a prompt decision from the United States.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ACADEMY REORGANIZATION DISCUSSED

HK281421 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 28 May 82 p 4

[Dispatch from Beijing: "The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Has Been Reorganized and Hu Qiaomu Appointed Honorary President"]

[Text] Reporters of this newspaper have learned from various sources that leaders of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences have been changed and Hu Qiaomu will be appointed honorary president. The newly established board of the Academy of Social Sciences has become the highest leading organ and consists of 37 members. It has been reported that of the 37 members of the board, most are scholars of the social sciences and the humanities. They include Ma Hong, Mei Yi, Liu Guoguang, Mao Fusan, Wang Shuwen, Ye Shuifu, Deng Shaoji, Lin Ganquan, Li Shu and others. The president and vice presidents of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences will be elected by the members of the board.

HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN SPEAKS ON 'PAINFUL LESSONS'

HK030600 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 3 Jun 82 p 3

[Dispatch from Wuhan: "Chen Pixian Speaks on Bringing Democracy Into Play"]

[Text] Hubei Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Chen Pixian recently spoke to reporters on the question of democracy. He recalled the situation regarding work in Shanghai when he was there and summed up the painful lessons resulting from grave errors, sincerely and earnestly telling the reporters: We must not lose our tradition of democracy for a moment; this is our magic weapon. The state and people will suffer calamity the moment this tradition is destroyed. He gave specific illustrations of this viewpoint, citing his personal experiences. He said that one of our major mistakes was that after the end of the war, we failed to summon up the resolve to promptly transfer long-tested cadres to economic construction, to let them undergo training in various branches of specialized knowledge and become talented people familiar with professional work. As for myself, I was only in my 30's in the early post-liberation period, and I was completely capable of studying and mastering a branch of science or technology. However, I did not do that. Moreover, when people outside the party proposed, with good intentions, changing the situation of "laymen leading experts," far from being willing to accept this, we held that this was an attempt by others to seize leadership power from us. In a certain sense, the various kinds of interference we encountered in economic construction over a long period and our protracted economic backwardness constitute a kind of punishment for our failure to bring democracy into play well and to strengthen the legal system. This is a painful lesson of history.

When expounding on the great importance of bringing democracy into play and strengthening the legal system, Chen Pixian criticized the "patriarchal type of leadership" and "the practice of one person alone having the say" as the antithesis of those things. He said: The people have suffered quite enough from the practice of one person alone, big or small, having the say. The 10 years of disorder represented the greatest punishment for our long-held conscious or unconscious belief in "the practice of one person alone having the say." Only by experiencing the "Great Cultural Revolution" did we attain a relatively deep understanding on this point. When we were in a position where what others said counted, we felt that in the future, when we held leadership posts, we should be extremely cautious! Chen Pixian said that bringing democracy into play and strengthening the legal system are determined by the social tide, and no one can halt them. Social opinion should play a supervisory role in this respect.

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